# WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE.



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PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. XI. NO. 45.

# **SCURRILOUS SOCIALISTS.**

#### The Socialist Labor Party is the Thorn That Pricks Mark Hanne

HE SQUEALS AND EXHIBITS HIS WOUNDS.

Opposition of Socialist Labor Party's Bothers Him More Than He Is Pleased With the Favor of the En-Press. Which Responds When He Pushes the Button-Hanna and "My Friend Gompers" Dine and Talk at Banquet of Labor

Senator Hauna had a long talk with Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and doubtlessly issued orders as to what he wished capital and labor to do, as after that the Senator announced that there would be a meet ing of the Civic Federation on February 19 to determine the scope of the organisation and to form sub-committees to investigate strikes of a minor and local nature. The Senator seemed to feel confident about everything excepting the attitude the Socialist Labor Party would take. In this respect he could not conceal his fears. The "Commercial Advertiser" gives the following interview with him yesterday:

ceal his fears. The "Commercial Advertiser" gives the following interview with him yesterday:

"Outside of my duties in Washington nothing is of such interest to me or so warms my heart as this movement of the Civic Federation for peace between organized labor and capital.

"We are now seeking to engage the confidence, the sympathy and the support of the people in this movement.

"I believe that to-day people who have never before given a thought to labor's rights or to any phase of this question are realizing the importance and the justice of this movement for mediction and conciliation of the differences between capital and labor.

"The metropolitan press of this country is manimously in favor of this movement. I have thousands of editorials on this subject clipped from papers of every degree, ranging from the metropolitan daily to the once-a-week country paper, and among the whole lot there are but two of these unravorable articles, and these were clipped from a Socialist organ of a scurrilous nature.

"This support by the press has been something more than an encouragement to the Civic Federation—truly, it is rarely one sees the press and the people so nearly unanimously agreed on any given thing.

"Our, policy will be that laid down in

"Mediation first—and this will be most effective when a strike is in the incipient stage. It is then that the most effective work can be accomplished."

With reference to the ship subsidy bill, the Senator said he believed that all the former objections to the bill had been met, and that he did not now exact any captions opposition in either ect any captions opposition in either

At the dinner of the New York Board

of Trade and Transportation at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night Senator Hanna and Samuel Gompers both talked on the "dignity" of labor.

Hanna said: "This discussion is no new topic to me. I have been through many of the trials connected with this serious problem, and my conclusions are

many of the trials connected with this sections problem, and my conclusions are the result of experience. I am one of those alluded to by MY FRIEND Gompers as having arrived at the conclusion that organised labor has a just and proper duty to perform, and that employers have a ho less rigorous duty of doing their best to assist organized labor to fulfil its highest purposes.

"I only mean to ask, aye, to plead, that each of you pause in each day of your very busy lives and consider whether something outside of your business or indeed inside your business, shall not be done by you to better the condition of your fellow men. The great success of our great industries is, lost unless we utilize the success and the wealth which have come to us to help everybody elsa.

which have come to us to help everybody else.

"It was that impulse that recently hought me into conference with the teaders of labor, and the work we are trying to do is in a noble cause which will strengthen our nation and which you cannot separate from our body policic, from our politics, from our morals, from our religion, from our best material interests. This is the golden rule.

"I think Mr. Gompers has fairly put this side of the question. He has not made it out half so strong as he easily might. I wish that this cause might fasten itself on the consciences of the people, and that they might not rest until it has been accompli hed.

"One word to my friend Hobson. I see a member of the Naval Committee of the Senate. I appreciate the impulse which has led the gallant young officer to speak cloquently for the service. But Mr. President, I beg to offer an amendment. (Yughter) Don't spend your money on warships! Give us more merchant yabels! Give us something to pare.

protect our trade interests, let us have

"You are for trade and transporta-tion. You have got the trade; we have not got the transportation. Put us on an equal footing, the shipbuilders on one an equal footing, the salpounders of one side and the operators of the ships on the other side. Equalize any difference in wages we have to pay our men (and no one of us wants to take one cent from the wages of the American working man or the American sailor or the American shipbuilder), and we can compete with the world."

CHALLENGE TO DEBATE.

Section Collinsville, III., S. L. P.,
Against the Field.

We challenge to a public debate political economists, judges, lawyers, professors, preachers, priests "labor leaders," and all opponents of Socialism.

The paid birelines of the controllet.

The paid hirelings of the capitalist class seek to keep the working class in ignorance as to the cause of their class in ignorance as to the cause of their misery. From pulpit and press from college and "pure and simple trades union" there arises a cry to down the Socialists. Some make the assertion that Socialism is a dream, a fantasy of the human mind and utterly unattainable. Others say it is the gospel of the laxy and shiftless who seek to "divido" the wealth of the country. Then he "labor leaders" (who, as Mark Hanna well said, are the "lieutenants of capital"), anxious to batten on the working people and lead them into the shambles of capitalism so that they (the "leaders") receive a "soft snap" in the shape of a or capitalism so that they (the 'leaders') receive a "soft snap" in the shape of a political job from either the right or left wing of Capitalism, froth at the mouth at the telling blows struck by the socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance and resort to calumny to gain their end.

In challenging the foregoing defenders and apologists of capitainsm to a debate we present the following points:

1. Socialism is not a dream nor a fentasy of the human mind. It was

born of the class struggle produced by the present capitalist system, just as capitalism was of feudalism. A change in social relations will not be due primarily to ideals of men, but to the changes in the methods of production and dis-tribution. The struggles now taking place between the property-possessing and propertiless chases will have its culmination in a political revolution, the result of which will be the expropriation of the expropriators, the downfall of wage-slavery and the birth of the congenitive commonwealth.

wage-slavery and the birth of the cooperative commonwealth.

2. Socialism is not the gospel of the
lazy and shiftless who seek to divide the
wealth of the country. Socialists assert
the right of the worker to that which he
has produced. "If a man will not work,
neither shall he cat." At the present
time society is divided into two classes—
the workers and the shirkers. The workers who produce all wealth receive but ers who produce all wealth receive but one-fifth of their production, while the shirkers—the employing or capitalist class—receive four-fifths. Socialists seek to stop this division by instituting an orderly system of society where all must do their share in wealth production.

3. Socialists recognize the necessity of fighting the capitalist class every day in the year. They have therefore organised the Socialist Trade & Labor Almance. The battle must be carried on not ance. The battle must be carried on not only in the factory, mine and workshop for 364 days, but on the 365th day, on Election Day, the workers must rally to the ballot box as a class and vote themselves behind the gatling guns, so that when they strike these weapons will not be used against them.

Section Colinsville of the Socialist Labor Party hereby issues a challenge

Section Collinsville of the Socialist Labor Party hereby issues a challenge to all representatives of capitalism to meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliances on the public platform to debate before the public any phase of the social question, with the understands of the social question, with the understands of the social question, with the understands of the social section of the soc standing that a strict compliance to the rules of debate must be observed. Any organisation or individual accepting this challenge can make all necessary arrangements by notifying FRANK GAYER.

They told him that the information that Kelley I Brown over a week ago.

Kelley claimed that he charge Brown, but that I working for a week.

SOLD INTO PROSTITUTION.

Girls Lured from Montreal Rescued in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 4 .- Led to leave their nomes in Canada through promises of employment, three girls were brought to Chicago a week ago and sold into a notorious Levee resort. For seven days they were locked up there. Bolted doors prevented atempt after at-tempt to escape. Yesterday, through a onte pleading for help and spirited out by chance, they were released from their prison by detectives acting under orders of Chief of Police O'Nell.

The girls were taken to the Detec-tive Burgan in the City Hall and an

The girls were taken to the Detective Bureau in the City Hall and an hour later Margaret Le Brun and Mary Barran, of 92 Custom House place, were placed under arrest on charges of detaining the three girls. Chief O'Neill found what s said to be a regular trade in enticing young women of Canada and western States to Chicaso.

Cago.

The three girls rescued were Maggle
Drouin, Eva Campeau and Victoria St.
Amour, all of Montreal. The eldest is 22 years old and the youngest 18 years old. They reached Chicago a week ago last Sunday. On Monday, guided by the manand woman who had brought them here from Montreal under promises of employment in a hotel, they were marched up and down the "Levee" district. Houses were en-tered and the girls offered for sale.

If you are getting this paper with out having ordering it, do not re-fuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it exHELD FIRM.

LYNN MOROCCO WORKERS NOT TO BE FOOLED.

Demand That Employer Live Up to His Contract in Every Particular-Strike Renewed When An Infamous

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1.-Last Thursday Kelley sent for the Alliance committee, which has charge of the strike in his factory, to come to his office as he de-sired to make terms with his men, so that they might go to work on Saturday

The committee called upon Kelley and informed him that they demanded that he take back all Alliance men who were loafing. If he did not have enough machines for them he would have to discharge enough scabs to make room for the Alliance men.

Kelley agreed with the proposition of he committee.

After the committee had settled the

After the committee has settled the strike an agent of Kelly's, Chandallor by name, turning to the committee said: "Now, boys, take my advice. Now that the strike is settled you should reorganize into a Bower Glaziers' Union and go into the American Federation of Labor. You will do far better in the A. F. of L. then you will in the Social-A. F. of L. than you will in the Social-ist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The committee demonstrated that they

had not forgotten the lessons that the Socialist Labor Party had taught them, for they turned upon Chandallor and Kel-ley and showed to those two "gentle-men" that they were not dealing with

a lot of ignoramuses.

They told Chandallor that they did no come to him for advice, and stated that they knew what kind of a fakir-led orcanization the A. F. of L. was.

The Alliance men reported at the Kel-ley factory at 7 o'clock Saturday morn-Kelley desired to take his pick out of

the men. They refused to stand for it and informed him that they would not go back to work unless they went back in body. When Kelley saw what a lot of deter-

nined men he was buckling up against ne began to yield. He then said that he would take back

everyone, but one Alliance man he would not take back under any consideration. They refused to go back unless he took back everyone, no matter who he

Kelley finally yielded and they all reurned to work.

Kelley told them that he would not

hency took them that he would not put another man to work, as he did not have any idle machines.

Everything went along smoothly until noon. When the men returned to work

at 1 P. M. they found Harry Brown, who was recently expelled from L. A. 269 for scabbing preparing to go to work. The committee was immediately sent to the office to protest against Brown

Chandallor told the committee that Kelley had gone to Boston and did not know when he would be back.

The committee insisted that Kelley was shamming and that he was at home.

They went back into the glazing room and reported what Chandallor had told

A meeting was held and it was voted A meeting was held and it was voted to refuse to work with Brown. Every man promptly left the factory. The men were hardly out upon the street when Kelley was seen running toward the shop, which proved that the committee was right when they insisted that he was at home.

that he was at home. When he came up to the men he want-

ed to know what was the matter.

They told him that they had reliable information that Kelley had discharged

Kelley claimed that he did not discharge Brown, but that Brown was not

working for a week.

The Alliance men refused to work with Brown and would not return to work and so they are out yet.

Kelley sain to the strikers:

"I thought when you fellows got into the factory that nothing could pull you out again. I thought that being out for over three mouths would be enough for you, and you would be willing to

listen to reason."

But Kelley found his men were not to be humburged, and that after being out 12 ween's they were as ceady and willing to fight him now as on the day they came out.

Many of the leather workers are com

ing to a realization of their conditions and see that they must vote as they strike, and a number of them intend to join Section Lynn.
Send all contributions for the strikers

to Thomas M. Birtwill, 39 Southside venue, Lynn, Mass.

Old Age Pensions.

According to a recent announcement of plans, the American Steel and Wire Company will pension old employes and retire all workmen at the age of sixtyfive years unless they desire and are found fitted for further work. These men are to be pensioned if they have served ten with the company or its predecessors. Those already more than sixty-five may make application for re-

As a pension the company proposes to give one per cent of the average monthly pay for each year of service.

The method of discharging old men to

make room for young ones is quite general in steel mills. Where it is not pursued the old men are given easier positions at less wages. Few, as a re sult, are employed at pensionable age, or when employed receive such small wages that the pension amounts to very

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902. UNION SMASHERS.

> How the Organized Scabbery Works the Trick.
> [Translated from "The Abend-Blatt,"
> Jewish Official Organ of the S. L. P.]

Our readers are already aware that Sam Gompers, Mark Hanna's Vice-Presi-dent, is making preparations to organize an opposition union to the existing capan opposition union to the existing cap-makers' national union. This means that there will be founded a cap-makers' union in opposition to each of the exist-ing locals which will remain loyal to its national organization. The cap-maker may expect a bitter struggle. Mark Hanna's labor lieutenants are unscrupul ous as to methods in their fights against workman who refuses to pay dues to them. The shameless and cruel at-tack on the cigarmakers' union "La Resistencia" in Tampa, Fla., is a most atrocious case in point. This crime in Tampa will forever remain one of the blackest pages in the history of the Or

ganized Scabbery.

Very interesting indeed is the case of

A convention was called for the pur on the purpose of perfecting a young national organization and also to decide which general federation to join to. The Jewish Organized Scabbery made violent efforts, written and oral, to drag the new organization into Mark Hanna's American Federation of Labor. On the floor of that convention, recently held in this of that convention, recently held in this city, an eloquest picture of the "great-ness," "glory" and "happiness" that wii await them in the Federation, was draw await them in the f'ederation, was drawn before the defegates; and they were told that the S. T. & L. A. was a "union-smashing" organization, whose spokes-men were denounced and had to suffer all sorts of accusations. But all to no

The first blow administered to the Or ganized Scabbery was the passing of a resolution condemning the Industria

a resolution condemning the Industrial Peace Conference.

The debate on the question, which national federation body to join, lasted two days. The five delegates who advocated joining the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, so completely and so masterfully exposed the black and ugly crimes of the A. F. of L. that the advocates of the latter felt so routed as to cates of the latter felt so routed as to be unable to meet any of the points advanced by the speakers for the S. T. & I. A. The result was that, when the vote was taken, all, with one exception turned their backs on the A. F. of L. while the spokesmen of the Alliance proudly remained at their post, from begining to end, holding up the banner of the S. T. & L. A. Five votes being cast for the Alliance as against one vote for the Federation, the victory of the former was as great as the dereat of the latter.

To begin with, the Alliance spokesme prevented the cap-makers from falling into the clutches of Gompers; secondly, they clearly demonstrated to the convention the necessity there is for the wage workers to have an organization like the Alliance; lastly, they (the Alliances spokesmen) proved that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. champions are not men of straw, who back out or break down at the last moment, but are men

or courage, vigor and perseverance. When the vote was taken and it was shown, as was expected, that the capmakers' organization was not going to e an integral part of the S. T. & L. Delegate Hinder of New York took the floor and, in the following passage, ex-pressed the sentiments and thoughts of

all friends of the Alliance: "We recognize that the Alliance is the only organization for workingmen. Al-though it has been decided that we re-main independent we shall, nevertheless, work for the welfare of the union. must be prepared for a fight with the American Federation of Labor. W may always rely on the support of the Alliance and shall not give up the agitation in favor of the S. T. & L. A."

How has the Organized Scabbery taken its defeat? Through its press it circulated the lie that "the convention was called together by 'De Leonites' who were badly beaten as they only got five votes for the S. T. & L. A." But it seems that for this defeat Gompers is now seeking revenge on the cap-maker by endeavoring to smash their unions

A Chicago delegate who advocated joining the A. F. of L. said, during the debate, that if the cap-makers will not belong to that national body, it (the A. F. of L.) will send scabs when a strikwill be on. But Sam Gompers now shows that there is no need to wait unti a strike will break out, he'd rather not let it come to that as he is now an "angel of peace" and therefore tries to smash the unions altogether.

The same New York delegate, whon

we quote above, also said at the conven-

"If the cap-makers' organization is to join the Federation it will thereby come in contact with the gang of Jewish labor fakirs. Before this gang of fakirs suc-ceeded in capturing the United Hebrew Trades, they would organize opposition unions to those belonging to that body (U. H. T.). Since the U. H. T. fell into their hands nothing has been accomplished for the Jewish wage workers."

When one considers the crimes at

Tampa, the oncoming attack on the cap-makers' organization; and the treacher-ous selling out of the "Vorwaerts" to the cigarette manufacturers, to the manufacturer Abramovitch especially, whose strike was suppressed by this "Vor-waerts" on account of an advertisement, the question naturally arises: "Who smashes unions, who breaks strikes, the S. T. & L. A. or the Organized Scab-

Steel Plants Closed.

Pittsburg, Feb. 4.—It is said that the United States Steel Corporat on and Jones & Laughlins, limited, have closed down certain plants because billets and tin bars cannot be produced rapidly enough to supply the current demand. FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE.

COGENT REASONS WHY ITS NEXT FESTIVAL SHOULD BE UN-SURPASSED.

The Many Snares and Delusions Which Make a Truly Class-Conscious Daily Newspaper a Necessity -What the Party Membership's Duty Is in the Matter. The next DAILY PEOPLE Festival

will be held at the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 16th. Until then this date, together with all that it implies, should be borne constantly in mind by the members of the fighting S. L. P. No effort should be spared to make

this Festival an unparallelled success from every point of view. The necessity of supporting a truly class conscious Socialist daily newspaper should be apparent to all party members and sympathizers.

At this period in American industrial development it is necessary that such a paper be maintained to expose the false character of the prosperity with which it is claimed the American working class are blessed and will continue to be blessed. It is necessary that a class conscions Socialist newspaper be maintained to warn against and prepare the working class for the dangers which are bound to follow the present "prosperity" the dangers of an industrial reaction which will plunge the country into a period of "hard times" that will surpass those of 1893 in working class suffering

and misery.

Such a newspaper is also necessary at this period when industrial develop-ment is dividing the capitalist and working classes along sharper lines-lines which reveal the immense consolidations on one hand and the puny trade unions on the other-lines which the capitalists and their labor lieutenauts, the labor fakirs, are assiduously trying to blur by the creation of "Peace" Commissions and other despicable schemes meant to hoodwink and subjugate the working Finally such a newspaper is absolutely

essential to the success of the class conscious Socialist Labor Party in the approaching Congressional and Guber natorial elections—elections in which the strength and influence of class conscious large number of the industrial states of the union. For the class conscious pro-letariat to be without a daily newspaper in these industrial states, is to compel it to enter a vast arena improperly equipped and protected.

All of the above reasons should make clear to the membership of the Socialist Labor Farty the necessity of making the DAILY PEOPLE financially stronger than it was ever before-of making it not only able to continue to wage the battle of the class conscious proletariat as effectually it has done before, but also to enable it to do more-go further, over a wider and greater area than ever be

The DAILY PEOPLE Festival at the Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 16, must then be made an unparalleled success. Let every member of the So-cialist Labor Party be determined to be able to say at its close: "This festival surpassed in every respect any that OUR party has ever held." Let HIM or HER see to it that the number of tickets sold is unsurpassable; that the attendance is unsurpassable, that the quantity and quality of the presents received are unsurpassable and that the enjoyment derived and the amount realized are un-surpassable. With this determination, on the part of our members, the Festiva fail to beat any that has pre-

ceded it. The programme arranged by the Entertainment Committee is such that it could be hardly equalled. The Entertainment Committee, in securing the New York Symphony Orchestma and William Hoffman, its director, has provided a feature which none need hesitate o invite their friends and acquaintance hear-a feature for which it is easy to dispose of tickets without argumen or the offers of souvenirs. At this festival. the Entertainment Committee, with William Hoffman's assistance, will make a departure, by having a vocal soloist

of a high order on the programme.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will endeavor to surpass all previous attempts in the conducting of a bazaar and fair. With this object in view they ask the hearty cooperation of the party membership. Knick-knacks, bric-a-brac and other meritorious articles will be duly received and appreciated by the Auxiliary. Mem bers desirous of assisting in this feature of the festival, are requested to send presents to Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street. New York, who will acknowledge their receipt in the DAILY PEOPLE.

Members desiring to assist in the sale of tickets are requested to call on or address Lazarus Abelson, 2-6 New Reade

street, New York, top floor. Don't forget the date, Grand Central Palace, Sunday, March 16th. Now, then, a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together.

Mine Dead Now Number 100. Sabinas, Mexico, Feb. 4.-The work of moving the dead out of the Hondo mines has been progressing all day. The total number of bodies so far re moved reaches 109. The authorities

have ordered an investigation.

MUNICIPAL "REFORM."

The Sydney Australia Gentry Much Like the Breed Here.

The Sydney, Austrilia, "People" fighting a valiant fight in the cause of Socialism. It has to face the gangs of "reformers," "trades unionists," political freaks and fakirs of all kinds. It does so ably, as is shown by the following article from the number of December 28th:

SWEATING THE BOYS!

THE "REFORM" MUNICIPAL COUN-

As An Employer of Boy Labor Labor" Members As Boss Sweaters Another strike took place in Sydney last week. This time the strirkers boys in the employ of Sydney's "Reform" Municipal Council. The strike was over a matter of wages. The boys are employed as street sweepers, and their work is of the most dangerous kind, having to be performed in the midst of the continuous traffic, with a perpetual risk of being run over. A matter of fact, one of them met with his death only the other week while performing his work.

Previously this work was done by men. Eventually their wages were re-duced and finally the "reformers" of the Council substituted boy labor, at the rate of from 13s to 15s per week,

and in a few isolated cases £1. The "reform" Council inc Council includes Mr. Sam Smith, "Labor" member for Pyr mont and secretary of the Seamen's Union, sometime described as the Na of Labor politues; Mr. Kelly, "Labor" member for Denison, Master Publican, and ex-trade-union secretary, likewise labor "scab"; J. D. Fitzgerald, ex--Labor member; and oth-

And the position these "Labor" men have got themseleves in to is almost en-ough to make the "People" laugh, Mr. Sam Smith, representing the "labor" in-terest, and fighting as secretary of his union for higher wages for the seamen, is also a "reform" boss sweater of the nippers who do the dangerous work of the Council-and in order to secure betand Kelly and their fellow "reformers,"

the boys were forced to strike.

When they do eventually form their union and strike, and turn to the Sydney Labov Council for advice and assistance, they are recommended by "Labor" commiss oner Brennan and others to return to work, pending a settlement of the matter. Ad thus the back of the strike is broken, and the "reformers" are able to announce that they had no difficulty to get blacklegs to take the places of those who still remained on strike; and a number of lads are now experiencing what it means to be victimise A wonderful institution is the "re-orm" Municipal Council.

But a more wonderful concern still is the Executive of Sydney Labor Coun-

#### CROWD SEES BIDDLES' BODIES.

Riot Guns Were Used by Posse in Pursuit of Fugitives. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—Five thou-sand men and women viewed this fore-

noon the bodies of Ed. and Jack Bid-dle in the rooms of an undertaker. A blizzard was rag ng, but the snow and low temperature had no terror for the curious. Bunches of white carnations vere placed in the hands of the dead men by a well dressed woman who re fused to give her name to the attendants. She was allowed to see the bodies before the doors were opened to the crowd. Whether or not she is the woman who interceded with Gov a respite that saved the boys from

the gallows no one knows.

The mutilated condition of the Bidit was made public at the jall that the weapons used by the pursuing posse were riot guns. The fail has had an arsenal filled with such weapons for some years, and when the detectives left in pursuit of the Biddles Thursday they were armed with the long-ranged blunderbusses. The "rifles" are really Winchester

repeating shotguns of 10 gauge and capable of discharging 12 shells without reloading. Each of the cartridges is filled with an unusual amount of powder and nine large buckshot, sepa-rated into three compartments by wadding. In each compartment the three buckshot are supported by No. 12 shot, so that the barrel canot clog and distort the buckshot. The nature of the barrel and shell and the unusual amount of power make it possible to shoot at very long range as rapidly and accurately as with a rifle. The shot scatter over a space of 100 feet across the luckless person who comes in the fatal path. Sportsmen say that the Biddles never had a single thread of a chance after the posse caught sight of them. The fire was as deadly as from a Gatling gun. The wonder is that all three fugutives were not killed at the first volley, not that the aim was accurate, but that the fire was deadly.

Albany, Feb. 4.-Assemblyman Doolin this morning introduced a bill providing that no railroad corporation operating an elevated railroad in any city shall maintain trains drawn by any power other than locomotive without at least one assistant in addition to the operator or motorman in charge of the motor thereof,in order to safeguard the lives of the passengers in case of accident to the motorman or operator. The bill is directed against the "L" roads in New

charge of the fireman.

Tried to Stop the Inevitable.

# REV. PUTTY CHEEKS

# Meets With a "Warm" Reception In Syracuse.

#### O, KANGAROO! O, KANGAROO!

He Earns One Day's Salary Serving As a Target for S. L. P. Questioners Who Hit the Bull's-Eye Every Time -Badly Riddled and Rattled He Abandons the Field, to the Victorious S. L. P. Refrain "O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo! We Didn't Do a Thing to You."

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 28 .- The Social Democrats held a meeting in this city Sunday afternoon.

"This is not a question of-" "Gentlemen, one moment-

"Oh, cut it out!"
"We are not discussing tactics, we are

We are not discussing tactics, we are discussing Socialism."
"That is no answer!"
"You traitor, shut up!"
Such were the remarks which hurtled about Rev. Charles H. Vail a \$2,000-a-year national organizer of the Social Democratic party who addressed Democratic party, who addressed a mass meeting of the Labor Lyceum in the assembly room of the City Hall. He had spoken on the subject of "Socialism," and his address had been received with consideration, but when he invited an open discussion, after the manner of

the lyceum, the trouble began.

For about half an hour Rev. Vail was the object of a crossire of questions on the part of a number of S.I.P. men, and they certainly made things lively for him. He did his best to quell that tumult by the use of the gavel, but no sooner would it subside for a moment than some one would jump up, ask him a question, receive an answer which would not be taken as satisfactory, and the jeers of the crowd would be handed

But Rev. Vail had his supporters, too, and they were much in evidence. Their shrieks aided in swelling the tumult, but it was with their arms that they spoke the most. At times a forest of arms

was waving and a perfect Babel of voices gave vent to their feelings. When the S.L.P. had derided the speaker to their hearts' coutent, they collected in the rear of the hall and united in singing the refrain, "O Kangaroo," a song which expressed their disapprobation of the principles handed out by the reverend gentleman, and de-clarative of their belief in him only as

a traitor to the cause of Socialism It is safe to say that Rev. Mr. Vail will long remember the warm time that he had at the City Hall. When he left the meeting he looked as if he found his job far from being a bed of roses. The cause of the demonstration was in the statements of the speaker to the effect that a solution of the labor problem could only be arrived at by following the principles of the Social Democratic party. He was asked in the questioning whether he had not made the same statement relative to the Socialist Labor party in this city three years since, and on his denial was branded as a traitor by those who declared that he

had done so. In the evening Mrs. Charles H. Vail addressed a meeting for women in the Arbeiter-Saenger Hall on the subject "Socialism and Its Relation to Women and the Home." After Mrs. Vail fin-ished, the Rev. Vail made a brief address. He seemed easier in the presence of the women than he had been at the afternoon meeting.

A Floating Button Factory. Taking the factory to the raw matrial, instead of bringing the material to the factory, is an innovation just put in operation on the Mississippi River by a but-ton factory, and it is a plan that has

many practical advantages. This factory is a boat 42 feet long and 12 feet wide, fitted with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of bot-tons, and provided with a three horsepower engine for its work.

The principal material used by this factory is mussel shells, which are found at nearly all points along the river, and one of the great expenses in conducting the husiness heretofore has been the cost of transporting the shells. Now the factory has reversed the operation and will

go to the mussels.

When a bed of shells is found the boat will drop its anchor and go to work. When the bed is exhausted it will go on to a new location. In this fashion it will go from State to State, from Minnesota to Louisiana, passing along with the seasons .- Philadelphia Times

#### January Fallures.

January failures and failure damages heavily exceed those reported in the same month of recent years. For the full calendar month there are 1,355 failures reported, with liabilities of \$14,754,267 and assets of \$6,248,457. This is an increase of 8 per cent. in number over January, 1901, and 1899, and a gain of 18 per cent. over 1900. Labilities are 20 per cent., or one

fifth larger than in January, last year, are 44 per cent. larger than in January, 1900, and 26 per cent. larger than York and designed to prevent the disin January, 1899 or 1898.

# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY vs. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Debate Between MEIKO MEYER and HERMAN RICHTER, on the side of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, Against GEORGE EASTMAN and WILLIAM E. WALTER, on the Side of

Detroit, Socialist Labor Party ngainst George Eastman and Wm. E. Walter, on the side of the Socialist Party.

Arthur D. F. Elmer, the chairman, announced the purpose of the debate and introduced Melko Meyer as the first speaker, opening with 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workingmen and Women: The point to prove is that the "Socialist Party", heretofore known as the "Social Democratic Party" of Detroit, does not stand for the eman cipation of the (wage) working class from wage slavery. This forces one to consider the local "Socialist Party", and gives us a hold on a definite something; this definite something can not be disovered in their national party-for in ifferent places it stands for different things, i. e., it wants at one place an armory building, at another place it wants co-operative small trading, at another place it wants fusion, etc. For the local movement we must consider that it cannot be better than the principles of the men who originated it

On Sept. 19, 1897, the "Direct Legis-lation League" used W. D. Mahon, President of the Street Railway Employees' Association, to speak at their meeting in the name of the S. D. P. On Oct. 19 of 1899 or 1900, the "Evening News" that Hutchins (the manager of the cal street car synuicate) recor Mahon for Alderman; hence, Mahon stands branded as not opposed to street railway capitalists, and, therefore, he he can not be standing for the class-interests of the wage working class. As a labor arbitrator (for the state) Mahon showed his hand as friendly to the em showed his hand as friendly to the employing class. And the "Direct Legislation League", just lately, in a circular dated Nov. 25, 1901, states that ON "FRANCHISES" (!!!) the people should rote, but IT REQUIRES TRAINED BUSINESS MEN to superintend things and to investigate them for the people Hence, business men must keep controlhe wage working class—and private ranchises—not public ownership— shall be the system that shall prevail. This ms that private interests and profit, , that exploitation of the wage work-

Acording to the "Journal" of a date of about the time when the consolidation of the different street railways occurred, even the 3 cent fare franchises were pushed through with the intention that the Astors, through Tom L. Johnson, should join the new lines to their other systems. But you may say that Mahon and the "Direct Legislation League" had nothing to do with the Social Demo-cratic party ever since that meeting. Even if that should be so, I had to con-sider the occurrence to show where and how the idea to start a rival "Socialist

party" first originated. Mr. Geo. Eastman is the next man to consider. He was present at the S. D. P. meeting in Arbeiter Hall, on Sept. 17, 1897, and he soon after that joined the ecialist Labor Party, but he was im-O. K.; hence, he was opposed to the S. L. P. men who had opposed the stand taken by the first S. D. P. pushers. But cen by the mea-corge Eastman soon afterwards eally showed that he opposed the the wage-workers into cally showed that he opposed the ganization of the wage-workers into class conscious political party, signing his name to a decision the Grievance Committee—this desion suspending M. Meyer, myself, for a year from membership in the S. L. P., must have I claimed that the S. L. P. must se I claimed that the S. L. P. must because I claimed that the S. L. P. must have here the documentary evidence of everything I have said. Here is THE PEOPLE of June 19, 1898, in which appeared under the heading "Free Laborer," and for writing it I was suspended. It says here: "We want to abolish the system that allows (quotation from Karl Marx's 'Capital') 'that the two very different k...ds of commodity possessors must come face to face possessors must come face to face ad into contact, on the one hand, owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sell-ers of their own labor nower, and there

e of peasant sproprietors; they are, therefore, free from, mencumbered by, any means of production of their own. "We want to abolish the system where, on the one hand capital, and, on the other hand, free labor can exist, that, the present system be replaced, not with another new capitalist system, but with socialism, with a system where the workers will not become capitalists and enabled to increase the sum of values they possess by buying other people's labor power, but where they will becollectively, socially, the owners come collectively, socially, the owners of the means of production and distribution; not as individuals or groups of individuals." "Direct class interests predominate and influence the It is folly to imagine that a class olf directly when it is con-

ers of their own labor power, and there-fore the sellers of labor.' The aim of the Socialist movement is to abolish the system that allows (again quoting from Marx's 'Capital') 'free laborers, in the

form part and parcel of the means of

bondsmen, etc., nor that the means of production do belong to them, as in the

se that neither they themselves

u, as in the case of slaves

"The employer—large or small—knows that his direct interest is more profit and less expenses. The worker knows that his interest lies in the highest pay, the greater degree of comfort and the shortest hours of labor, regardless of the lighest for this own interest, to be the proper shortest hours of labor, regardless of the lighest for the wage-working class?

Debate between Meiko Meyer and expense all this may cause the employer. Herman Richter on the side of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party against the control of the S. L. P. left in the hands of the capitalists, middle class folks, opportunists, politicians and adventurers, consistency and principle vanish, the class movement would have gone up in reaction; instead of class interests, we then would find individual private interests the only guiding consideration."
Mr. Chappel of Plymouth, Mich., took
the article up as referring to himself and

preferred charges against me for writing it. In his charges—which I have here— he says: "Mr. Meyer bitterly assails this appeal and attempts to make out in substance that only the wage-worker can be class-conscious and that the Socialist Labor Party is, and must continue to be an exclusively wage labor class ment." "It is not to be supposed that a co-operative commonwealth would be ut-terly without capital, although the present individual capitalist would be super-seded by the collective capitalists."

"Let no class-unconscious idiot among us insult him" (Mr. Chappel means by idea) by telling him that unless he gets his own individual and class interests, and understands that he is in the S. L. P. only for the purpose of helping in the emancipation of the wage-slave, he will be a traitor to the principle of Socialism and to the party.

And Mr. George Eastman, the present opponent to the S. L. P. in this debate, subscribed to the above principles by upholding Mr. Chappel and his charges. here is the signature, right here, to the report of the decision of the Grievance Committee. Mr. Stanley Klein-dienst and Mr. Gustave Zander were the other two members of the Grievance Committee that upheld Chappel.

And that nothing else but a difference about the class struggle question was underlying Mr. Chappel's charges is proven by this letter of Mr. Chappel to the Michigan State Committee. He says here: "I simply wish to recall the fact that the principal issue between us, the one that most nearly concerns the policy and tactics of the S. L. P., was, substantially 'Is the S. L. P. an exclusively wage-labor Party?' Meyer maintained the affirmative, and I the negative side of this question." In The DECOLE. of this question." In The PEOPLE of March 19, 1899, the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. caused a letter of Chappel to be printed. Mr. Chappel says there: Is the S. L. P. an exclusively wage labor class Party? Meyer maintaining the affirmative, and I the negative. The result was that my charges were sus tained by the Section and he was sus pended for one year. Meyer then took the case to the National Board of Ap-peals, where the Section was overruled and an order given for his reinstate-ment." As you see, the National Board or Appeals of the S. L. P. reversed their decision and by this act it decided that decises and by this act it decided that George Bastman, Stanley Kleindienst, Gustave Zander, Chappel, and all those who had voted to suspend myself, that they all mistook the S. L. P. for something different from what it was. Chap pel, alone, of them all, was honorabl enough to withdraw from the Party that represented the class interests of wage-working class-from the Parts that represented the class interests of a class they all had acknowledged their opposition to. As to some of the other people who

by voting against myself for standing squarely for class-conscious wage-labor political action, Gustave Herzig and Charles Erb must be considered, but they must be considered not only for this one stand taken by them against the wageworking class' interests, but, also, and mainly, because their individuality places its stamp upon the Party newly reorgan ized by them-because their Socialist Party could not adopt from them broader and better views than they themselve

A few days before the spring election of 1899, the "News-Tribune" printed an interview with Gustave Herzig and Charles Erb. As a result of this article of the "News-Tribune," Charles Erb and Gustave Herzig were called upon by the Section of the S. L. P. to repudiate the report as printed, but, instead, Charles Erb and Gustave Herzig expressed themselves friendly to Pingreeism in much more convincing language than the Gustave Herzig and more convincing language than the "News-Tribune" had published.

And what did they uphold as Pin-

greeites? Pingree's three cent fare boom is now too well known as Tom Johnson's

private interest boom. In the "Evening News" of Jan. 18, 1902, Tom Johnsson is reported as push-ing three cent fare franchises; when Pingree intended to go home from South Africa, he took along a present TO HIS FRIEND, TOM JOHNSON; on April 3, 1901, Tom Johnson is reported as trying to establish cheaper street car fares; on April 4, 1901, Tom's brother "Al" is reported as pushing three cent fare franchises in New York; on Jan. 10, 1901, Tom Johnson is reported as saying that three cent fares paid better than five cent fares (undoubtedly on ac count of the increased traffic and the about to come in vogue on all new lines) on June 19, 1901, the "Evening News says that for the last years Pingree ha counted Tom Johnson among his friends; on April 12, 1899, Tom Johnson ever on April 12, 1899, Tom Johnson even boomed Pingree's municipal ownership scheme at a meeting on the west side—see the "Evening News" of April 13, 1890—, and at the same meeting Tom Johnson admitted that he spoke there as he did as a representative of capitalism—of monopoly:—and on January 18, 1902, the "Evening News" reported Tom Johnson-the representative of monopoly. Is it not clear that Pingreeism-which is parties." "They informed me that they now known as Tom Johnsonism,—is capi-talism and not socialism? It is not clear that capitalism, which stands for the continuation of exploitation of labor, can not be considered as aiming at the emancipation of the wage workers from wage slavery? And that is the thing—the principle—Erb and Herzig professed to believe in. They backed up capitalism as it showed itself at Conner's creek when Pingree decided that "the police force should be kept in constant readiness to suppress any outbreak." They supported capitalism as it showed itself in the following words of Ex-Mayor-Ex-Governor, Pingree, reported in the "Free Press of April 20, 1h94. He said: "The affair is a disgrace to the community, and cannot be condemned too severely, all attempts to continue such disorderly conduct must be put down at once. It must be held in check by our own police and not by hired men by any board.'
They supported capitalism by advocat

ing the justice of Pingreeism, which coner than pay living wages, recommends the club and gun cure; and they supported capitalism when they sup-ported capitalist municipal ownership Pingree municipal ownership, or Tom Johnson municipal ownership—as at present in vogue in our water system, where our capitalist boards and mayors recom mended violence. Yes, Erb and Herzig opposed the emancipation of the wage working class from wage-slavery when they endorsed the exploitation of labor endorsing Pingree, or even endorsing municipal ownership schemes after the model of our water system. The consideration that estab-lishes Socialism is not that we get municipal ownership, but the considerations necessary for Socialism and the emancipation of the wage worker from wage slavery is, that the wage workers themselves get control of the municipal, state and national governments so as to make collective operation of the means of production and distribution through the government, for the producers, a possibility. But the local leaders of the "Socialist Party" are guilty of still other misdeeds which discredit them as men able to be consistent in any manner. This inconsist-

the truth of any statement they make In the New York "Vorwaerts" of June 22, 1809, Wm. Huess, No. 9 Collins St., states that only 7 or 8 men are left in Section Detroit, S. L. P. and these are three brothers and four brothers-in-law.

ency makes them unreliable, even, as to

Hence, even if we don't consider that they told a falsehood, both in the numbers and the relationship existing be tween the members of Section Detroit, we still find that they acknowledge as early as June 22, 1899, that for sometime past only the class conscious mem-bers had retained membership in Section Detroit, S.L.P. In the N. Y. "Vorwaerts" of July 29, 1899, an article appears, signed by Geo. Eastman, in which Geo. Eastman states that Chas. Erb, Gustave Herzig, S. Fred Steyer, Henry Kummerfeldt, Louis Erb, Emil Steyer, John H. Finnette, Chris, Vahlbusch, Wm. Wittenburg, Krieghoff and others, resigned previously from the party and have organized an "independ-ent propaganda club": but that now, since they find that in New York not all were asleep, as shown to their satisfaction by the split, now they "don't have to turn their back upon the party any longer." Hence, they acknowledge that they could not have voted in the S.L.P. when the split in New York occurred, and I have here Eastman's resiguations from the party and the State Committee, signed the 20th and the 21st of March, 1899, respectively, but in spite of that fact Eastman in the Kangaroo "People" of Sept. 3, 1809, talks as a full-fledged member of the S.L.P., as a man who had a voice in the affairs of the pary when the new Kangaroo trouble arose; because he says: "And while I would probably have voted to reinstate them (the N.E.C.) had they shown a disposition to obey party law, which others should do, I cannot consistently

Eastman admits on July 19, 1899, that he and the rest belong to an "inde-pendent propaganda branch" and in the fall of that same year they go before the election commissioners and claim that they are the only original S. L. P. Yes, they even advertised a 25th anniversary of the S. L. P. although they admit in the "Vorwaerts" of June 22, and July 29, 1899, that they do not be-

Can anybody believe a person who states such contradictions, when he says that he voted the S.L.P. ticket, although the returns of the election show no vote when there ought to have been one in his district had he voted for the party that he was a member of? And this happened to George Eastman. And, mind you, before you workingmen can be expected to have faith in any party that claims to represent your in-terests, it must first show by its own membership that it is sincere, that it is not simply monkeying, that it is not com-posed of bluffers, braggers, liars, etc., or, at least, that when it comes down to action, there is no inconsistent action upon which an excuse for further incon-sistent action can be found. Hence, at least, "the leaders" (?) of a movement must be consistent, and if a movement is organized upon and by such inconsistency, nothing more than inconsistency, and, therefore, nothing more than failure can be the result. If it was not true that, to knock out an undesirable op ponent, it becomes good policy for the opposition to support inconsistency, inconsistent movements could never exist, let alone live, for any length of time. Hence, the outspoken enemies of the wage-working class are responsible for the fact that the Socialist Party or the Social Democratic Party lived at all. But even the enemies of the class-concious wage-workers movement decry the inconsistency of a movement decry the inconsistency of a movement whenever they have succeeded in unloading upon that movement all their desires. At first they decry consistency as bossism, and when a person is made shaky and reactionary by such cries then they and re-actionary by such cries, then they turn around and denounce him for havbecome inconsistent. I have here, instance, a letter from E. C. Reichwald, Secretary of the "American Secular (?) Union and Freethought (?) Federa-tion." He says: "My experience with Socialism has been that most all leaders are frauds for they are always ready

to sell out to anyone of the other

had received promises from the ruling party. Just as long as you preach Socialism and vote the old tickets, you will eccomplish nothing. Your argument appear to be poor taste for you don't practice what you preach." This is an argument which cannot be found or heard in Detroit at the present time, be the Section S, L. P., as a result of its aggressiveness, has either forced the confusionists to remain somewhere straight —so far as was able to see acts-or it forced them to collapse imme diately, and they had to join the capi-talist parties before doing, and without being able to do any damage to the class conscious wage-workers' movement-to But this aforesaid argument comes

from Chicago, from the city where ag gressiveness and consistency were nearly totally wiped out by the "broadness" and easy going tactics adopted by the Social Democracy or Socialist Party. And who were the people that advo-cated broadness—but just the people of Reichwald's stamp? Of course, they were not all "Freethinkers" (?) but whether they were "Freethinkers" and "Anarchists" first, or whether they were "Christian". Christians" first, or whether they were 'Jews' first, or whether they "Unionists" pure and simple first, the fact is that all people who had other hobbies, other ideas that had to be represented and satisfied in preferen to socialism, they all wanted the S. L. P. to be "broad enough" to embrace, to be "broad enough" to embrace, first of all, their conflicting hobconflicting hob bies and ideas, and as a result, when their ideas could not stay within a party that did not care to consider their hob bies first, and principle last, they, strange as it may seem, all joined hands and be-came a "united Socialist party" as opposed to the Socialist Labor party; but they became a self destroying power within their own ranks because the one was always looking at his hobby, at least, that he should predominate in the 'Socialist Party.' This is the n the 'Socialist Party.' reason why we find autonomy in the Socialist Party as composed sent. Autonomy means dissolution or decomposition-even if, to the eye, it appears as if an organization exists. Where a small branch and its hobby. or its idea, stands stands elevated above the organization and its claimed principles, there no general predominating principle exists within the thing that wishes to be equal to an actual organi-

6, 1899, we will find an article on last page under the heading "Zur Erwiderung" (To reply.). In this arti-cle the words "Boss," "Tyrant" and the like are applied with an case and grace that even a boodle politician must feel incapable of equaling when he reads the masterpiece of "anti-bossistic" lit-erature printed at that time in our local 'Unabhaengiges Organ for Freiheit und Recht." (Independent organ for freedom and right.). This paper is notoriously the organ of the "Freethinkers" (?) and "Anarchists" and it was such as early as October 6, 1899. Hence, this paper was and is the mouthpiece of people of the stripe of Reichwald of Chicago And in its article "Zur Erwiderung" bears out my previous claim—as to the desire that with them individual hobbies and individual aspirations shall dominate in the party—if they can help it—over the actual principle of organization of the wage orking class for their class interest of establishing collective ownership of the means this class uses to produce the necessaries of life. This paper says:

"Dem Herold wird vorgeworfen, dass er all Arten Unsinn propagire und ueberhaupt kein Princip habe. Die Leute die dieses Circular verfassten sind auf dem alleinseligmachenden Glauben der echten S. L. P. eingeschworen." (They throw up to the Herold that it advocates all kinds of nonsense and has no principle. The people that got up this circular are pledged to the only salvation bringing belief of the true S. L. P.) Then it continues as follows: "That besides their organization other organizations exist that fight for progress and freedom, and more so than they themselves ever fought for it, that is something they don't consider. The Unions (pure and simple) the Social Democratic Party, istic groups, the Freethinker socie-ties, are, according to their reason-ing, 'Fakirs'. Instead of convincing people of different, antagonistic ideas that their own views are right, they simply expel them." It is not neces-sary to consider the falsehood that the S. L. P. expelled "Freethinkers, Anarchists, pure and simple unionists," etc.; nobody was ever expelled from the S. L. P. so long as he lived up to the fundamental principle, so long as he lived up to the class interest, and so ong as he aimed at the emancipation from wage slavery of the wage working class by living up to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P.

But contrariwise, those who wanted to force upon the S. L. P. their hobbies and aspirations in preference and as predominating over the actual principle of class conscious organization and action, they were the ones who suspended or tried to suspend myself and others too from the party, and they were the ones who even refused myself a seat, when as a regularly elected delegate, I tried to advance the interests of the wage-working class in the Trades Council. But, the actual point proven by the article of "Der Herold" is: To the idea of the "Freethinkers" (?) it is safe for S. L. P. to accept anybody who applies for membership no matter whether he wishes to work for socialism within a pledge from them to be true and consistent in their action for the principle and for the party as an organization that stands first and all the time for the emancipation of the wage-workers from wage slavery, is wrong in their opinion. And, still, as shown by the letter from Reichwald, afterwards these people are not maily enough to hold themselves, and themselves only, responsible for any failure that may result from their unprincipled action. But "Der Herold" in that same article proves another point. It says: "Do Mr. Meyer believe, probably, that paper, the editorial tone of which would be controlled by him, that such a paper could exist?" The "Herold" proves could exist?" ious, could understand questions regard-

here, therefore, that the tone of the paper was not dictated primarily by principle but by the chance to make ar it is clear, in this case, that the one or the other can only be the primary ruling consideration in an organization: either the interest of the wage-working class, and the emancipation from wage-slavery of this class, is the ruling consideration in our action, or the interes of an individual paper, an individual existence of an editor or manager, and the individual's hobby are the and primary predominating considera-"Der Herold" in that same arti tions. cle shows, furthermore, that it speaks the opinion of the Social Democratic organization of that time, and, judging by the wind-up of the article, it was even inspired by them, because it ends with an announcement that "the S. L. P. of Detroit" will celebrate its 25th anniversary on the Sunday following.

The people that I have up to

considered are the elements that went into the make-up of the present Socialist Party, and, hence, it is their principle that is predominating in the organization; it crops up at every occasion. This "broadness", inconsistency, or rather, this unprincipledness, makes them jump on a consistent advocate of class-conscious action at one time be cause he antagonized a notorious individualist or anarchist, and it is this same unprincipledness that makes them jump onto the anarchist whenever he gets in trouble with a sronger enemy this unprincipledness an Eastman write favor of a scheme intended muzzle the wage-working class. This he did in an article published in "Evening News" of Sept. 28,1900. Now with all this proof produced to prove conclusively where the Socialist Party stands, it seems to me that we must all see the Socialist Party is not stand-ing for the emancipation of the wageworking class from wage-slavery, and every word of what I said I can prove documentary evidence that all those who wish may see right here.

But now look again at the consistency

of the men of the Socialist Party. When they still belonged to the Socialist Labor Party, E. Goldman spoke here one time for the Central Labor Union, and she denounced the Socialist Labor Party from the C. L. U.'s platform for standing for class political action of the working class for their cipation. But when the organizer, which happened to be myself, denounced the C. L. U. for its general unprincipledness as well as for getting speakers here to denounce the Socialist Labor Party for them, then, mind you, these would-be believers in the Socialist Labor Party and in political action, by and for the wage working class, jumped onto the very person who had defended their professed principles and their party by hitting back at the C. L. U. enemies of the Socialist Labor Party; they jumped on him by decaring his remarks uncalled for and unwarranted. At that time the C. L. U. and anarchism came first in their consideration, they were dearer to them than the Socialist Labor Party and its principles, and, now, while some of the most consistent anarchists are in trouble, now McKinley, the leader of outspoken capitalism, is dearer to them than even the C. L. U. and anarchism. This is another sample of the reliability of the men who organized the Socialist Party. As to the scheme by which it is intended to muzzle the wage working class, Eastman recommended the application of the beggar ordinance to "the spouters" on the campus. He supported suppression under the sham or cover of the application of a subterfuge. The constitution guarantees every man unabridged freedom of speech and religion. He who encourages in any manner suppression of any of se rights, he works into the hands of the capitalist class, which class is always on the lookout for a chance to shut the mouths of those who are dissatisfied, If they can abridge the right to assemsuch a manner that they can keep us from expressing our opinions on street, they can also abridge it by forbidding everyone of us to express cur opinions or grievances while we are walking on the sidewalk. The place where the abridgment takes place cuts no figure, nor does the person cut a figure; the fact that a citizen is prevented from expressing his views, leaves open the chance to choose any person and any place for interference. This is a move in the direction of preventing the wage working class from emancipating of encouraging this scheme; but, anyhow, they despise the wage working class; the very fact that the word "labor" is dropped by them out of the name of their "SOCIALIST" (?) "PARTY" proves

Eastman.

The chairman announced that George Eastman would speak 40 minutes for the Socialist Party. Eastman declared that he had nothing

relittle to reply because he did not wish to reply to a personal debate. He had not come to get votes and he did not talk to get votes for himself. He wanted the merits of the Socialist Party platform discussed, of the platfulm that originally his platform, of the platform that had been written by himself; he did not care about the merits of the leaders. The capitalist parties had followed the example set by the Socialist Labor Party, they had copied putting up good men from the Socialist Labor Party. He di not want and did not believe in leadership, because the individual is not the whole organization, and the action of the leaders of an organization is not the action of the whole organization. "A party," he said, "stands for a principle, and I want to find out where ciple, which is expressed in our platform, stands against the interest of the wage working class; where that is against the emancipation of the working class from "But," said he, "I agree wage slavery." "But," said he, "I agree with much of what Comrade Meyer said. I admit that Chappel was wrong." After he had admitted, furthermore, in his speech, that he had not known what he took a stand against when he sided with Chappel, and after he had admitted that he had been entirely ignorant of the aims, objects and principles of the S. L. P. when he took a stand against the class struggle, after he had, furthermore acknowledged that young fellows, to whom the word socialism had

etc., better than the 25-year-old war. " and after he had again asked the audience to place no confidence in leaders, he asked that the rest of histime be given to him afterwards. (He spoke 15 minutes in all, and his time amounted to 40 minutes, hence he had 25 minutes left.)

The chairman announced that Herman Richter would now speak 20 minutes for the side of the Socialist Labor Party.

women: The debate of this afternoon regarding the attitude of the Socialist

Party, and its affect upon the emancipa-tion of the working class from wage

## Mr. Chairman, workingmen and

slavery, is not a waste of time, as some would have us believe; nor is it trivial and only the opportunity to air personal whims and spite, as others, who ought to know better, have expressed themselves. It is not true, nor is it sufficient to apply the name socialism to a certain thing or condition and immediately it is socialism. Nor does a person become a socialist by calling himself such; no more so than "Paris Green" would wheat flour by the grocer labeling it such. Any one who knows flour will refuse Paris Green when it is handed to him as wheat flour. Their physical contents, their looks and make up enable us to distinguish between the two. see, in order to be able to judge any thing, whether it be flour or socialism, we must know what it is or looks like. otherwise we are liable to be cheated and suffer in consequence. What is and suffer in consequence. What is socialism? What is a socialist party? We must have answered ourselves questions, otherwise we might easily be roped in by some cunning schemer. Socialism, modern, scientific socialism is a condition of society where the means of production and distribution are owned by the whole nation or people; consequently, nothingness. every able bodied person has an equal opportunity to participate in the co-operative work; receiving in return the equivalent of what he or she contributed to the whole. To bring about such condi-

tion must be the mission of a socialist party. What is the work it must perform in accordance with its aims? Where is it to recruit the forces for the task of replacing capitalism by socialism? To-day we are living under capitalist rule. History teaches that whenever a new form of society came into existence it came as the active work of that part of society which suffered most under the previous system; they had no other alternative to remedy the evil. A struggle conscious or unconscious-took place beween the opposing interests. That he wage worker to-day is the one suffering most under car ism must be evident even to most superficial observer; being numerically the strongest, and bearing on most his back the whole of society, he must be the one to organize and create the power to overthrow the capitalistic form of society and rearrange it so as to prevent further exploitation. How can this be accomplished? The capitalist class teaches the lesson! It brings all its power and influence to work to saturate the whole human race with the ideas and notions, actions and words which uphold and perpetuate their system of exploitation; so must the effort of a real socialist party be centered in the upholding and fostering of the class interests of the wage working class exclusive of all other interests now existing. The position the wage worker occupies under capitalist rule must be the base for action of the socialist movement. It is the fact which political economy brings home to the worker that nothwitastand ing that labor is the only source of all economic value, the wage workers reeives only a small portion of it in the shape of wages-hardly sufficient to keep him in working condition. All value cre ated above that amount falls into the lan of the idle capitalist class, not owing to their superior ability and the lack of such on the part of the worker, but owing to the present organization of society which places the worker in category of commodities. It then follows that an organization claiming to represent the interest of the wage worker must be in opposition to capitalist so-ciety; this factor must uphold and keep it in existence, and it must show itself not only by the words it utters, but it must prove it by its deeds and action. Time forbids to go into detail about its origin. Only in passing let us notice that the Socialist Labor Party was in exist-ence at the time of the organization of the Social Democratic party. Its organizers did not then, nor have they to this day, proven that the S. L. P. did not represent the interest of the wage worker; if they had it would have given some justification for the "new organiza-tion." They did not, but on the contrary tion." They did not, but on the contrary they acknowledged their ignorance of the factors involved in the fight between the wage worker and the capitalist class by claiming to inaugurate "American Socialism." Well, its history proved quickly, as demonstrated by its various reorganizations, that it started from wrong premises, and a total failure was the result. With its departure it carried along the false notions about American, German or French socialism, and attested to the fact that there can be only one socialism growing out of a capitalis society in whatever country or nation it may exist.

The saying, "born of ignorance it lived a life of shame" may not be out of place in this instance, but, then, after all, let us see what it is to-day after its many reorganizations, in its present united form under various names; known in Detroit as Socialist party. Let us take its platform. To the superficial observer it may present a fairly good analysis of capitalism, but a closer inspection, and its attitude towards the Trades Unions movement characterizees it as a reform movement, which is more glaringly brought to light by the action and utter ances of that party and its members all over the country and of this city. In a resolution adopted at their National convention, they congratulate the trades unionist pure and simple for "nobly waging the class struggle," and this in the form of organization denies the ex-istence of different class interests, as demonstrated again in the late National convention of the "American Fed-eration of Labor," and more recently by the "Civic Convention" in New York worked hand in hand with the labor

out between "brother capital and resulting from a misunderstanding. A resulting indeed, but it is one misunderstanding, indeed, but it is one that acts like a pillar to capitalist society. A real Socialist party, having for its first consideration the interest of the working men as a class, will not decorate and classification. decorate and glorify such action by ap-plying the phrase "they nobly wage the class struggle," but they will at once proceed to knock down this support of canitalism by creative the support of proceed to knock down this support of capitalism by exposing the fraud it is, and by showing the real condition. But here we find this so-called Socialist party glorifying it to win the good will of capitalist blinded workmen, fearing to antagonize if it should state the plain truth. It this propaging the ware worker for Is this preparing the wage-worker for his emancipation? But we are successful at election time; look how our vote increased, I hear some one answer. Granted, you have increased your vote, but how did you do it and at what cost? In New Jersey a candidate of the Republicans and Democrats. The "famous" Carey of Massachusetts, with his sympathetic heart for the welfare of the hirelings of capitalism, why should

fakirs "to do" the workmen.

strikes and lockouts as only

prate openly about the identity of in-

terest and explain the so often occurring

But I ask you, does a vote for such an attitude denote a consciousness by the of their class interest? What of the member of your party who, in San Francisco accepted the office of election commissioner from the hands of a capitalist Mayor and using the soobtained power to prevent the exe of the franchise by the Socialist Labor

Happily, the nemesis of traitors works Happiny, the nemesis of traitors works swiftly. In that very city the trades unionists waged the class struggle so nobly by electing a capitalist Mayor that it swept this Socialist party into

How are we of the Socialist party of How are we of the Socialist party of Detroit, and Michingan responsible for the traitorous attitude of our fellow members in other states? I hear the op-ponents shout in unison; we stand for Michigan, for Detroit, Socialism! Wherein does it differ, I ask? Is the support given by an Erb or Herzig to a capitalist municipalization scheme of street car service different,-and not as detrimental to the emancipation of the wage-worker as the cry for lower tax-ation and a boom in real estate which the candidate of your party for Mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts, advanced as reason for voting the ticket of the Social Democracy? Is it beneficial to a strong organization of the working class, which is essential to their successful emancipation, when the local editor and member in chief of Section Detroit, Socialist party, cries: "Damn the constitution of the party; the personal intellect must be superior." Is not the essence of this cry the denial of all organiza-tion, and at par with the argument of the capitalist defending his parasitical po sition? And what of you young or old adherents of the party in question, does not your silent acquiescence and the continuation of your membership make you part and parcel of the whole? Your excuse that bossism in the S. L. P. prevents your affiliation with it, let me say it is only a poor defence of one who is influenced by the external appearance of a movement where only the underlying principle should govern one's action. It, nevertheless, does not clear you of the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the working class.

In conclusion let me state the Socialist party does not stand for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery: 1st, because it suppresses the truth so as to keep the good will of the capitalist blinded workmen and the fakir who leads them, as instanced before; 2nd, It stops short in its agitation through its public speakers and press by criticising capitalist society and pointing out Socialism as something good, yet, unknown, leaving its realization to the when it should point out the way to proceed, and gather the workers into a grand political and economic organiza-tion, as dictated by the material interests of the wage-workers as a class, and then train them for their mission; 3rd, Its loose organization and harmonizing attitude leads to compromise and treason, as enumerated previously, causing confusion and pessimism, resulting from the weak-kneed position it takes; 4th, As the working class have in the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance a political and economic organization, both by right of priority and by strict adherence to dictations of the class interests of the wage-workers, another Socialist party is unnecessary and useless, except, perhaps, in so far as it attests to the sound and correct position of the former.

Workingmen and women of Detroit, stop your waste of energy and time by upholding a bad imitation at best, when your joining the real organization of your class, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will speed the day for the final overthrow of the system of exploitation,

The chairman announced that Wm. E. Walter would speak 20 minutes for the Socialist party.

William E. Walter.

The speaker began by stating that he admired the argument of the last speaker, that he had been logical and convincing, but he wanted to know whether or not it had been an argument and whether it had been convincing. He said: If a party like the Social Democracy could not develop, Socialism itself could not stand. The Social Democracy started as a colonization scheme; it has developed into a political party, and so far as I can see, it stands for the same principles the Socialist Labor party stands for. The difference is in the tactics adopted and we don't claim that men who are no wage-workers are not going to bring about Socialism. wage-workers only can bring about Socialism then Bernstein can't be a Socialist, then Hyndman can not be a Socialist, and, then, many other leaders, even Wilshire, can't be a Socialist. As to Freethinkers they don't want to allow them in their organization. Why should not they join to propagate their ideas in the party? Instead of keeping them out they should convert them to their beliefs. They knock at them, they throw them out, they believe in hitting every head that shows itself, they want to knock out their brains and we want to put brains into them. I was told

that they (the old fellows) were all s, who could not possibly be Social-s because they could not possibly know bugh, were brought into the Section outvote them. They brought child-is the Section to outvote the others. Labels don't tell but action does; the argument made by Meyer about not using the word "labor" in our party name is answered by themselves. Paris Green is belied wheat flour does not become any different from what it is. We know we have freaks and fakirs in our now we have freaks and fakirs in our

ranks; we have lots of them and we admit it, but there are any number of them in the Socialist Labor Party, but you won't admit it. Yes, and they are right under Uncle Dan's nose, too, at that.

There are many Socialists who would not belong to either party; the clearest Socialists are not affiliated with any of the parties; they are not in the Socialist Labor Party, but they would not try to get justice from a capitalist police court. I could bring that point up if I wanted to show who is class-conscious and who is not.

We want the workingmen to unite, to get them to unite we educate them Socialism. The S.L.P. reminds me of a servant girl who was too busy riping up the overflow of the sink to think of turning off the faucet. When her mistress asked her why she she could wipe up the water, she answered that she could not because she had no time as the water was running over the sink so fast. Therefore, he advised the S. L. P. to stop wiping up the overflow, the fakirs, long enough to shut off the source from whence the shut off the source from whence the fakirs came, and that source was ignorance. He said: "The Socialist jarty is loing that." (Eastman allowed Walter ive minutes of his time before Walter

The chairman thereupon announced that Eastman had fifteen minutes more to close up, but Eastman corrected him by saying that he had used only in all twenty minutes of his time. Eastman called attention that the agreement was that nothing new could be brought in in the last ten minutes, it had to be used as a review of the preceding points made, or for corrections. He stated, further more that he had not opposed free t he had not opposed free t had simply written an article application of the begging or-the religionists who hold meetthe campus. He thought that they could not beg, they would not down there. The rest of his talk was the same style as given before in his style as given before in his minutes, and was simply of the S. L. P.'s arguments was not a repetition of his statements. He explained an has its own election laws, the to instity autonomy of prin-the strength of that, however, than that he did not attempt to ct a word of what had been by the S. L. P. speakers. He that he was out only for the of educating the workingmen.

ed his twenty minutes up. the chairman aunounced s; that he had not excluded but that instead of "free so-called — being the first Socialism should be the consideration for fitness of mem-p in a party claiming to be So-He then asked: Where would lem stay if everything else should calls He then asked: Where would calls stay if everything else should accepted in the ranks of the party ining to be Socialist, in preference principle itself, as Walters would have de? The point is that we have to be astent." Meyer then showed that the speakers had admitted everything thad been said on the side of the a to retreat from their formerly med "impregnable position," and that had admitted that they had been sant; in this manner giving credit to a. E. P.'s consistent stand for haveon out anyhow. As to "leaders" "personal squabbles," and principle being the only consideration, Meyer at that he did not know who should anythered a "good socialist" if it was considered a "good socialist" if it was
the man who by his actions does
the man who by his actions does
tryhing in his power to actively help
beinging about socialism, even if only
wate is all he can help; he thought
at the best socialist was the man who
most for hringing about socialism,
of who was actively organizing and
meating the working class for that purone. So far as he could see, the S. L.
was doing that work; but, may be,
Espublican party contained the best
cialists, or, probably, in the estimaof the "Social Democracy or "Soallet party," John D. Rockfeller was a
ster Socialist than those who belonged of the "Social Democracy or "Solet party," John D. Rockfeller was a
let Socialist than those who belonged
he S. L. P. because the accumulation
that which labor is robbed of, is the
a successful work to be done at presshooting down strikers or building
series is the most successful work, beit affords a more intensified extation of labor, and hence, a more
de concentration of capital; and to
by the ex-deputy sheriff, Hochn,
member of the N. E. C. of the S. P.,
to judge by Armory-builder Carcy,
to judge by the fusionists with capim of different places, that was the m of different places, that was the falist Party's conception of the good lities necessary to make a "good lalist." But as to the action of such erianst. But as to the action of such een as Hoehn, who was a deputy sheriff uring the street car strike in St. Louis, and Carey, and all tools of capitalism in he ranks of the S. P., if that part re-

anks of the S. P., if that part reto "sit-down" on the action of
men, the party itself becomes the
nsible party, and its position must
be judged by the position of the
of capitalism in its ranks.
That p
to Bernstein, and other men who are
rage-workers, being able to be Soits. Meyer stated that he had said
a and he stood by that right along,
if a man was not a wage-worker and
ed to be a Socialist, he should prove
upholding squarely the interests of
rage-working class. As to children
y in Section Detroit at anytime, a

statement had been made by Walter on statement had been made by Walter on mere hearsay, and the fact was that in reality the shoe pinched on the other foot. He said that every one who had ever voted on the side of the class-conscious element, on the side of the present Section that they had all been able to give the other fellows lessons in so-sialism; and everyone had been a legally admitted member; but such had not been admitted member; but such had not been the case with the other side, who had refused to show the books to the organer, so as to be able to hide information on how many members were voting il-legally on their side. But, such mis-representation could be expected from from their side, because, as he had proven conclusively several times before, they were unreliable in what they said.

As to the S. L. P. trying to get justice in a capitalist police court, he said that the S. L. P. believed in getting positive proof for their claim that the justice meted out by our present courts is class justice; and so as not to be forced to throw around with mese empty phrases, and merely blow off wind, the S. L. P. ook up the active fight against capi talism, even if they had to take their cases in the capitalist class controlled courts; so that, with the evidence thusly obtained they could turn around an ock down capitalism by drawing away the workers from the capitalist partie by the exhibition of the positive evidence that the workers can not expect justice from and under capitalism. "We go infrom and under capitalism. to the capitalist courts because not believe that wind and phrases alone is the hardest, but it is, also, the mai part of socialist agitation." As to the argument about the label "labor" not making a consistent party of the S. L. P. but that the Party's action is the only thing to determine its actual worth, Meyer said that the argument on the side of the S. L. P. had been that consistency, actual deeds, was the a party in the real analysis, and that, since they claimed that the word "labor" was of no essential worth without the deeds being present to back up the word or name, their own argument had knock ed out that claim of theirs while, at the same time, they tried to pick on the S.
L. P. for insisting on consistent action.

As to the claim that we have freaks and fakirs right under "Uncle Dan's nose," Meyer said the S. L. P. is consistent because when it discovers a freak or a fakir, it will not shield him; it keeps its ranks clear so far as we are able to discover that men place considerations over the welfare of the S. I. P. as a party whose mission it is to organize the wage workers politically for the overthrow of capitalism; and be-cause the S. P. does not do this, it does not stand for the emancipation of

#### the working class from wage slavery. THE REBEL.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Francis Dunscombe," Cuba.] Custom and Law sat down to murder

In a chamber vast and grand; To that chamber dark and wide, Came that naked infant soul, so inno cent and mild.

Successing a pompous succes, smiling wicked smile, 'Neath their purple panoply, From their throne of cruel guile, Eyeing the wondering innocent, that laughed and played the while,—

Custom and Law have sworn, 'fore their Ministers around, (Dim shapes at formal distance With their faces toward the ground), That that soul be starved and tricked, and tortured, seared and bound.

Custom and Law hold Court to sentence a little child;

And the only light that shines
In that chamber grand and wide
Is that shining naked soul, with its
pearly radiance mild.

(The Accusation.) This is the natural soul, this is the rebel, Mind; "Tis a rebel against our sway,
"And a lover of its kind;
"Death for the rebel soul,—a death is
dumb and deaf and blind!"

(The Sentence.)
Law with contemptuous sneer, Custom "Endow the weakling soul
"With conservative kin;
"Starve and trick the budding soul;
teach it to love is sin.

Proud of tribe and land, slave of the god of gain;
"Tortured with loveless lust;
"Thy mating shall end in shame,—
"Trade and shame thy mating shall be
a scoll, a hate, a bane!

"Creed shall stifle deed, deed be a slav with creed,

"And love the slave of law;

"Ball buy men for their need,

"Peril them in a vast machine,
laugh to see them bleed:

"Never an honest God, or mysterious Absolute,—
"But always blaspheming fables
"In the image of the Brute;
"Life shall be a tread-mili artifice,—be empty and mute.

'Corpse-like and blind, shalt stare a "Corpse-like and brind, shalt stare at life, till life be o'er; "Shalt wonder at all simple joys; "The simple life,—the sanded floor; "The lawless love; the useful pleasant

task;
"The earnest simple creed, free from all pricatly lore,"

SHE leered at HIM,—(both wrinkled and yellow and old), • • •
The beauteous spirit went, already changed:

place of pomp and state grew dark and cold. Custom leered at Law; both laughed

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it, do not re-use it. Someone has paid for your mbacription. Renew when it ex-

# COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

HOW IT WURKS IN THE AUSTRAL-ASIAN COLONIES.

Capitalist Scheme That Benefits Canitalists Only-Authority Dictates Wages-Court Decisions Enforced Agninst Workingmen While Employers Cheat the Law.

Since the establishment of the "indus-

trial peace" movement, represented by Mark Hanna for the capitalists on the one hand, and by Samuel Gompers nting labor fakirdom on the other much has been heard about "arbitration" in general, and of the compulsory arbitration of New Zealand in particular. Last year the government of New South Wales sent a Commission to New Zealand to investigate the workings of the Compulsory Arbitartion Act. Judge the Compulsory Aronarton Act. Jodges Backhouse, the Commissioner, rendered a report of his investigations, which is in the main favorable and even highly favorable. The Commissioner says he interviewed about 500 New Zealanders -ministers and legislators, judges cen-nected with the administration of the act, members of conciliation boards, chairmen of chambers of commerce, bankers, manufacturers, mining managers, and representatives of labor fakir-There is no account of his having interviewed workingmen.

The Judge reports that while New

Zealand is not exactly "a country with-out strikes," there has been none of any magnitude since the act came into opera-tion in 1894. Boards and courts have fixed the rates of wages, the hours of proportion of wage workers and piece workers, and in some trades regulated all the details of production. The authority of government has been exerted to remove what little "freedom of contract" remains to the worker ander capitalism.

At first some employers were hostile to the act, but since they have realized the benefits that accrue to them from it. there are no employers now not favor-ably disposed to the act. These lanefits have been gained to the employers without the friction that strikes would have generated. The employers say that by settling the rates of wages for a fixed period the statute has enabled them to enter into contracts with the certainty that they will be able to fulfill them at the profits figured.

The testimony of the labor fakirs was

of course favorable to the act, but one car read between the live of the Commissioner's report the confine the law missioner's report the cof the on the workers. While one act has averted strike disputes between employees have increased greatly.

Matters that under the old order of

things would not have been demed important enough to justify either a strike or a lockout must now be referred to the Boards of Conciliation. So frequent are the appeals to the arbitration unals that the Commissione found that the Boards of Conciliation were a year behind with their work, and the Court of Arbitaction hopelessly in arrears. The Arbitration act is a gods-ind to the New Zealand labor fakirs. It is only associated labor, i. e., unionized labor, that is amenable to the act. To gain the benefits of the act the employers insist on all their workmen being union men, thus the labor fakirs are always sure of hav-

ing a big dues paying membership.
The capitalists of New Zealand told
the New South Wales Commissioner that the law benefited labor more than it did capital. Their chief cause of complaint against the law was that it interfered too much with their business to be con-tinually summoned before the Boards of Conciliation. Some said that no sooner had one award expired (they are all for a term) than they were ordered to resist or submit to another and some of the more powerful employers inti-mated that they would rather whip their employees in a strike and have done

From this it is evident that the labor room this it is evident that the labor fakirs and the politicians make business when otherwise it is not brisk. The Premier of New Zealand in a publi-utterance gave warning of this "abuse" of the act by the workingmen! He said that the wholsale summoning of em-

The New South Wales Commissioner claims that the act is responsible for the "high" wages prevailing in New Zealand. In the next breath he says the "high" wages are due to the high colonial tariff which kills foreign competition, and causes an increase in exports. It is also pointed out that the government has borrowed millions from England to carry out the "various socialistic schemes of the colony." These things he claims have produced good times in New Zealand. The workers are warned not to endauger the good times by "exacting too much" from capital.

The report of the Commissioner has borne fruit in New South Wales in the enactment of a compulsory arbitration act. It is reported that the Commissioner has been appointed a judge of the

Australia is following in this respect, as in other, the footsteps of New Zea-land. A similar act was passed a year-ago in Western Australia, and as stated above New South Wales has also adopted an arbitration act. Latest advices state that the matter is under discus-

sion in Victoria.

The new laws aim to remove the chief defects of the New Zealand act, among them the incessant litigation. They require that, before proceedings are taken, a substantial sum shall be deposited as security, and that the smaller throns shall obtain the consent of the council or industrial association with which they are affiliated.

When the decision of the courts is

against the employers they immediately set about cheating the law. In a few trades the increase in wages has been so slight as to make it not worth while for the employers to bother about it, but in others, where a 10 or 12 per cent. incraese was ordered it paid .o get around the law. Cases have been found in which the employer and worker agreed upon an illegal rate, and while the legal minimum is paid, the excess is returned to the employer. In other traces the

vorkers are made to reside in the shop or factory, and are charged exorbitantly for their board. Inside workers are paid for fewer hours than they work, and outside workers for fewer articles than they

The operations of the Shops and Factories Acts and the Compulsory Arbitration Acts have disastrous consequences on the small capitalists. When they go to the wall they raise a howl against the o-called socialism. The middle class press blames the enactment of the laws on the working class, while in fact thes. aws are entirely capitalistic.

It is not unlikely that the outcome the Hauna-Gompers partnership will or legislative enactments, which will throw Australasian compulsory arbitration acts into the shade.

#### THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

Is Miners' Threat to Strike, the Pre-lude to Morgan's Merger!

The National Convention of United Mine Workers, which is being held at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, adopted resolution ordering an assessment for a strike fund, which it is claimed will produce \$23,288 per month. The resolution also sets forth that 150,000 miners in the anthracite fields have tried to obtain conditions of employment com-patible with their labor through confecences with operators, but that the latter have refused to meet with them. Also that an effort shall be made to bring the anthracite operators into conference, but should this fail and a strike result the mine workers' organization is to give all needed financial support.

It is an open secret that Morgan is at

work on a plan to merge all of the anthracite coal railroads. Morgan interests already own or control 59 per cent. of the total tonnage. Last year the in-dependent roads maintained rates as firmly as the combination. One reason for this was that the demand for coal was brisk last year. About 10,900,900 more tons of coal was marketed in 1901 than in 1900. All of the roads hav ncreased their equipment expecting that the demand for coal would not only keep up, but increase. for coal, rate cutting is sure to follow and the increased use of oil as fuel is sure to affect the coal market. The combine will not allow rate cutting if it can help

it. If the independents make the broth the combine will cut under them and then allow the independents to carry coal at a loss. A strike in the mines of the independents would also cripple them and help the combine.

Anthracite railroad officers in this city pretend to be apprehensive of new disturbances in the mining districts, or at east a period of unsettlement, until basis for a new agreement has been arrived at for the coming year. At present the miners are working under the terms which were announced in October 1900, and were, according to the rail roads' announcements, to continue in force until April 1 next. The railroads claim they are perfectly willing to continue the present rates of wages and general mining regulations, in force, and are willing to regulate any grievances which the miners may present, and prove to be hardships. They do not, however, be seve there are any conditions relating to-mine working which need correction and they are opposed to granting ary further advances in wages; they will re-sist the eight-hour day as "impracti-," and are determined, at the ent time at present, not to officially recognize President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, or his union. Of course this may all be in the nature of a bluff to fool the independents.

Is Mitchell getting ready to sacrifice the rank and file of his organization to another Mitchell "victory," in other words, a trust victory, should be the question for consideration by the miners of the anthracite region.

German "Retalistion" Talk.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—"The feeling of Ger-many is for tariff war rather than for tariff peace," said Baron Heyl zu Herrusheim (Liberal), debating before the Tariff Commission his motion requiring the presentation of certificates of the origin of imports. "The only way to deal with America and the British colonies is," he said, "to answer with tariffs as high as theirs." Herr von Kanitz (Conservative) replying to Baron Heyl zu Herrns-heim, agreed that the sentiment of the country favored retaliation upon the United States. Herr Wermuth, who was the German representative at the director of commercial affairs in the Min-lstry of the Interior, begged the commit-tee to reject the motion of Baron Hey n Herrnsheim, because it was practi cally impossible.

#### Reading Cuts Of Middlemen.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—The Reading Company has just issued au order, effec tive February 1, which provides that no orders for authracite coal will be accepted by the company from commission men for delivery at points on the main line between Bridgeport and Schnylkill Haven or on the Chester Valley, Picker-ing Valley and Colebrookdale branches. In addition to this curtailment of the operations of the middlemen, the com-pany, after the first of the year, made contracts direct with a number of larg consumers of steam sizes for their year supplies. It is thought that the next move will probably be in the direct of controlling the trade in this city.

#### Permanent Census Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 29.-In accordance with instructions from the House the Committee on Census to-day reported a new bill for the establishment of a per-manent Census Bureau. It provides for the continuance in office of the present officers and employees after July 1, 1902 at which date the act is to take effect All employees above the grade of sk'lled laborer in service at the dale the act is approved will be covered into the civil service and all new appointments shall be made pursuant to the civil service law

Salaries are fixed as follows: Directors, \$5,000; chief statisticians (three), \$2,500; chief clerk, \$2,000; disbursing and appointment clerk, \$2,100; expert chiefs of division (three), \$1,800.

Delegates Charged With Bribery. St. Louis, Feb. 1.—Warrants have been ssued against F. A. Faulkner and Juliu Lehmann, of the House of Delegates, charging them with perjury in connection with alleged bribery.

..... NEWS FROM .....

## THE FIELD OF LABOR

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Individuality.

Socialism, according to its capitalist opponents, will destroy individuality. It will, say they, build up a bureaucracy that will destroy individual initiative. responsibility and reliance, and make of the working class a class of dependents who will be utilized as the machin-ations and the interests of the bureaucracy may direct.
Democratic Socialism.

It has been repeatedly shown from the political, social and religious demands of the Socialists, together with illustrations from the practical workings of their organizations, that the ideal of Socialism is fraternal and democratic; and that contrary to the claims of its capitalist opponents Socialism is that form of social and industrial organization in which the individual's qualities will be developed and expanded with the aid of all the resources of evolution.

Bureaucratic Capitalism.

How is it, though, with Capitalism? Does it tend to develo, an individuality that is independent of its bureaucracy: the directorates at the head of its vast consolidations and incorporations?

Does it develop an individual initiative, responsibility or reliauce that is not primarily used in the interests of that bureaucracy, and not in the ests of the individual in which it is developed? Does it not attempt to debauch and subvert every movement composed of individuals that is opposed to it? Does it not place itself at the head of every such movement, so that it may lead the movement to destruction or a life of activity in its interests?

The answers to these questions are obvious. Capitalism does not tend to develop an independent individuality; nor does it develop initiative, responsi bility and reliance for any other bureaucratic or capitalist interests. But capitalism does attempt to debauch and subvert every movement composed of individuals opposed to its interests, and to utilize such movements in its own behalf. This is shown in the Hanna-Gompers debauchery and subversion of the trades-union movement in this coun-Waldeck-Rosseau-Miller try and the and debauchery and subversion of the

# Socialist movement in France. The Tendency to Suppress dividuality.

It is not sufficient to answer the first two questions above in the negative: it is further necessary to prove them. With this object in view the following facts, relating to the highest type of capitalist development in this country—the United States Steel Corporation—are herewith given: When Chas, M. Schwab, the Presi-

dent of the United States Steel Corporation, was in Paris in January last, he was interviewed by a representative of the Journal of Paris. In that interview when speaking of the rights of individnals in trusts, he said:

"It is true that the new methods have a tendency to suppress individuality and I admit that this merging of individual into collective energy as not without some drawbacks, for individuality is often of value and beneficial ,inventive and creative. The man of talent must not be allowed to go under. Genius is a power in itself; to stifle it would be unnatural and dangerous. Thus, as regards our 'trust' we propose to devote a portion of our earnings toward encouraging in our work-shops, the initiative of the individual and the sentiment of responsibility. We have in mind to keep even the most promising of our workmen in the direction of becoming associates, as it were, in the concern. I want a participation in the profits of the company to be an integral feature of the new trusts. It will be open to each workman to know whether he can emancipate himself; get there, in other

#### Entility of Trying to Stop This Ten-

From this quotation it will be readily seen that the tendency of capitalism is admittedly in the direction of the sup-pression of individuality. Further, it will as readily be seen that the very means proposed to combat this tendency are so used as to strengthen it. How, for instance, will individual initiative and responsibilty be encouraged? Obpromoting the interests of consolida-tion, which is admittedly "merging individual into collective energy." This is not merely an abstract deduction, but a statement warranted by fact. As has been shown in this column before, the few men who participate in the division of profits in the steel trust are the man-agers and petty bosses of departments. They are the men who devise and en-force the methods whereby the labor which crushes the individuality of thousands is intensified and more ruthlessly exploited. They are the men whose brutal exactions and commands go far toward supressing the manhood in labor the highest expression of its individuality. Can the development of such men mitigate the evils-"the drawbucks"—of "the new trusts"?
Individuality a Ja Carnegie.

A well-known writer recently visited the Carnegie Mills at Homestead. While there he had an opportunity of witness-ing its workshops in operation, under the guidance of the management. In describing the effects of the Schwabian policy on the Homestead workingmen, he "In fact during the two days that I

was under the escort of the men in charge, I received only one unfavorable impression. This came from the spirit They were cheerless almost to the point of sullenness" . . . This was in the mills; outside it was no different: "Some of the men seemed afraid to talk. Even the Catholic priest—to whose class I am accustomed to go for fair statements of the relations of men to their employers—was unwilling to make a statement. The absense of freedom resembled that of the small mining villages in the eastern part of the state." . . . "No body in Homestead dared to join a union. The President (Schwab) said without reserve that he

#### THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

U. S. steel Profits.
The report of the United States Steel showing profits at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year was the feature of the week ending Saturday, February 1, in the Field of Capital.

This report demonstrates the economic value of consolidation as opposed to the wastes of competition-a system which the "impractical Socialists" predicted and strove to attain decades before industrial evolution forced "the hard-headed," "far-seeing" capitalists to adopt t as a matter of self-preservation.

This demonstration will have an in calculable influence on consolidation the world over. It leaves no doubt of the practicability and the profitableness of large industrial undertakings organized in this form.

When the steel trust was projected it was predicted that it would fail. The successful financing of sucha stupendous undertaking was regarded as impossible. The safe conduct of its affairs, it was said, would entail such enormous expenditures as to make it unprofitable The "underwriting syndicate" which un dertook the financing of the "trust," however was successful in its task. It is roughly extimated that its profits are

22½ per cent, on the subscription of \$200,000,000. On the amount paid in to the "trust"—\$25,000,000—the profits are 180 per cent. The entire net profit was \$56,500,000. From this it will be seen that consolidation "pays"—\$56,500,000 to the underwriters and \$100,000, 000 to United States Steel corporation stockholders, the largest of which is Andrew Carnegie.

With such an incentive it is safe to as sume that capitalists will hasten everywhere to declare in favor of "the general of industrial amalgamation and conversion now in progress" in this coun-

#### Morgan's Optimism.

J. Pierpont Morgan has come out against those capitalists who declare the tide of prosperity is turning from flood to ebb. He asks "Where is there sign of anything discouraging?" A man who has had his fingers in the Steel Trust pic to the tune of \$11,300,000—his firm's share of the underwriters syndicate's profits—can indeed see no discouraging sign, he is over his ears in gold. But, it may be asked: "Is not this clamor for trade expansion a discouraging sign?" Is not the abnormal production now going on in this country, and likely to be accentuated by increased consolidations a discouraging sign? Or is it to continue this indefinitely, producing a glut, a panic, a crisis? The exports figures of 1901 are not encouraging in this particular. They show a de-crease in value in five staple articles. viz., iron, steel, cotton, corn and mineral oils, aggregating \$100,000,000. is a falling off in the exports to Europethe countries hardest hit by "our" pausion-amounting to \$17,000,000.

When these facts are duly considered the belief that prosperity is perpetua and that capitalism is free from the fat years and the leans years of scripture, appears entirely unfounded.

would discharge any man for this of-

The same writer quoted a working man who said, "I don't know any rolle over forty . . . I have known old rollers, but they are all gone. . . . An old man cannot be anything but a sweepr." Upon which the writer remarks, "This observation agreed pretty well with what I myself had seen in the mills. . . . . It is possible, there-fore, that the 'increase of production' that seems to come from men working twelve hours a day is more than lost through enforced idleness at middle age, Moderate work until fifty-five might produce more material good-as well as healthy and better men-than execssive work till even forty-five, follow protracted old age of partial idleness and frequent dependence." What picture of capitalist "independence and "individuality" is here exposed! What a fine light it throws, by the way, on the steel trust's "old age"

But that is not all-the writer gives and responsibilty be encouraged. On lacts to show that the house longer, all of which trion as will make the expenditure of gives that leisure so essential to individe the trust's funds profitable, by further ual development. "With the new machinery less skill is needed, but attention." "'We used to be able to, said Mr. ---" (here the writer again names the workingman mentioned above), 'to take time to eat our meals like civilized human beings, but now we can only snatch a bite as we work. ant stopped on account of trouble he got

into, and I had a green hand to help me. I wasn't able for twelve hours to ge from my post an instant, for any purpose. Whereupon the writer ob served: "The Illinois Steel Company official said that the twelve hour day was always usual in blast furnaces, but that the eight-hour day was formerly common in steel works. Now the twelve hour day is almost universal in this country, while the eight-hour day is universal in England. Sunday labor, unknown in England." Sunday labor, Wages were lower and it was necessary to toady to the management to get long, the Homestead workingmen compinined.

Since the above writer's visit conditions have not changed in Pittsburgh. They have grown worse. This is attested by the number of workmen who are killed in the steel mills. Labor has reached such a tension that life as well as individuality is being rushed. The Coming Slavery.

Herbert Spensor, years ago issued a pamphlet in which he described Socialism as "The Coming Slavery." The imaginary picture of bureaucratic dependence under Socialism which he drew, had many dark colors, but none so dark as colors in the real picture of bureau cratic capitalism drawn by the writer quoted above. Capitalism is the real opponent of in

dividuality. Only under Socialism, with ite abundant resources and opportunities will individuality attain its greatest

# Trades '& Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 13 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark. N. J.

SECTION AKRON, CHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Taursday of the month, S. p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fir. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Pes-ching ave. Newark. N. J. chine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone cail, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 b. m. 486 NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL

274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, S p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, S92 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday Visitors are welcome. Thursday at above hall, SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription E. 38th street. Suscription taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.

Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meet-ings every Sunday, Sp. m., 107½ North Main street. Pepple agent, L. C. Holler, 2051/2 South Main street. NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LA3OR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, S p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-

ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings

every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock

at 356 Ontario street, top floor. HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism

for sale. Free reading room. BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Openair heetings every Sunday evening, cor.

Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tues-day, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL. - Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madisou sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings o nmost important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and readof THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

### STEEL TRUST PROFITS.

Report Shows Stealings from Labor The United States Steel

out yesterday a report of its business for ten months, showing earnings at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year.

The prosperous condition of the iron and steel business, according to the report, is unparalleled and promises to last through the entire year. According

to the best authorities there never was a time when the output of the blast

The situation in the steel trade in equally strong. All the output of bars and billets has been contracted for for months ahead. Probably 20,000 tons have recently been imported from Germany and more is on the way. The steel rail pool has orders on its books for this year for about 2,500,000 tons, within less than 500,000 tons of its capacity.

The structural trade will exceed last

year's tonnage, which was a record-breaker. The American Bridge Company has contracts amounting to 400,-000 tons, out of a total capacity of 650,-000 tons. It is sold ahead up to September, and many big contracts are yet to be placed. Practically the same conditions rule in all other branches of the trade.

Pittsburg despatches say that makers of nails, axes and wire are preparing higher schedules. The market for cut nails is almost bare, and 5 per cent. is likely to be added to the present price of \$2.05 per keg.
Preparations are making by the in-

terests connected with the United States Steel Corporation to incorporate a new constituent company, which will operate the part of the Pocahontas coal field that the Steel corporation has leased.

Germany Approves Russia's Policy. Pekin, Feb. 1.—America, England and Japan refuse to sign the Manchurian treaty because it grants preferential rights to Russia. Germany seems to approve Russia's policy which would give her an easy pretext for obtaining similar advantages in Shantung.

New York.

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As par as possible, rejected communica-Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES In 1888..... 2,068 In 1892... 21,157

In 1896......86,564



The time is ripe and rotten-ripe for change; Then let it come; I have no dread of what Is called for b y the instinct of mankind: Nor think' I that God's world will fall apart Because we tear a parc h ment more or less. LOWELL.

#### AND NOW IT IS NEWMAN WHO LAUGHS

When, eleven years ago, several hu-man beings were killed in the New York Central tunnel, Chauncey M. Depew laughed. At least he cracked ghastly jokes, as frequently stated in these columns. He thought it was a good joke that he or his fellow "Director" should be held responsible, when, as a matter of fact they did not know the run of the trains, and directed nothing except conspiracies against the people. They were held under bonds, they were indicted, and they and their bondsmen laughed; and the Chamber of Commerce at whose banquet Depew appeared on that occasion, joined in guffaw. And, what is more, the Courts before whom the jokers were brought for trial, stood by them. The Courts did not laugh. They preserved a demure countenance; they remained imperturbably judicial,-as far as appearances went. Below the surface, however, they must have at least smiled. The "Directors," with Jester Chauncey at their head, went free. It was found that these gentlemen, who pose as "fellow workingmen," didn't do any work; consequently, that they knew nothing of the condition of the road; consequently, that they could not be guilty. The guilty ones could only be the workmen on the road. They knew, because they

Now it is President Newman's turn. Levity characterized his demeauor at the Coroner's inquest. He even laughed. Why should not he? Has he not the llection of twelve years ago? Has "The Law" changed any, or its adminas it did twelve years ago. Moreover, his case is stronger in his favor. "Vested Rights" is the mystic term with which the capitalist class seeks to mystify the working class. With the cloak virtue of his "Vested Rights" pestifer is held back. "Vested Rights!" howls he every time a move is made against him. He acquires as a "Vested Right" the right to continue to do mischief. The public may now be prepared to hear all his manoeuvres. President Newman, in case the farce is re-enacted of his being hauled up in Court, plead the "Vested Rights" of the Company to slaughter people in its tunnel. There is many a "Right" that the not "Vested" as long as this tunnel

Of course, President Newman laughs; and so does Depew; only this turn he laughs in the back-ground.

#### IN STEP WITH TAMMANY.

The conflict that has arisen between the-city-is-our-home Mayor Low and the Rev. Parkhurst of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is a good deal more than a mere squabble. The point at issue looks trifling. But it is "trifles" that ever will be found at bottom of great conflagrations. The saloons are not closed on Sundays. The law says they shall be closed. The "reform" Mayor, who "was carried triumphantly into the City Hall on the crest of a wave of indignation against law-break-Car Tammany," has been in office more then four Sundays, and the Sundays have been as wet (if not wetter) as during the palmiest days of "law-breaking Tammany." The Rev. Parkhurst sets. up a screech and huris a bolt at his, but ent, pet Low. The answer elicited the screech and bolt is the thing to

ing Tammany" language, the anti-Tammany Mayor says he is doing "the best he can with the means at my command," and he adds that he does not consider himself bound "to single out one offence, concentrate upon that the whole police force, and leave all other. crimes unattended to,"-exactly the expressions of the "wet-Sundays" Tammany that, during the trolleymen's strike three years ago, "singled out" the offence of workingmen striving for better conditions, and "concentrated upon that the whole police force," cracking the men's heads, breaking their legs, rushing into the houses of the sympathizers with the strikers, trampling over their children, and terrorizing their women. Just exactly.

If, within four weeks of its existence, the-city-is-our-home reform Administration can parallel the truly law-breaking Tammany so well, there is little doubt bu; that before the close of its one hundred and four weeks' term, circumstances aiding, it will come up abreast, if not clean ahead of Tammany, in forgetting all about the wrongfulness of 'singling out" one offence; in exercising the same judicial power of the muttonheaded Tammany, and deciding that the striving for redress on the part of workmen is an "offence"; and in emulating the raw-boned Tammany by "concentrating" upon that "offence" the full Police forces at its command.

Watch and wait. No change that does not abolish the power of the capitalist class is other than a change of brutal "law-breaking" masters.

#### HANNA IS LOS: NJ HIS TEM. PER.

The president of the American Federation of Labor had better betimes put the brake down upon his ire against the Socialist Labor Party. At the rate he is going on he will simply strangle himself with rage. Once strangled, neither would he be able to relieve himself, nor the public to enjoy the spectacle. 'It is now just about a year ago that

Mr. Marcus (Aurelius or not Aurelius) Hanna uttered himself at a certain banquet on the Socialist Labor Party. The campaign of 1900 was just behind him, and the experience thereof inside of him. From his national executive committee he touched the button, the whole Republican press of the land blossomed out with articles booming the Social Democratic party. The pace was set by the personal organ of the chairman of the New York State Republican Committee. The Albany "Evening Journal" of October 9, 1900, in a lengthy article, pronounced the S. L. P. dead and the Social Democratic party the thing. According to it the S. L. P. would not be heard from after election. Similar articles, many of can the concern. And Depew went off them illustrated, appeared in Republican papers elsewhere; and, like in the Butler campaign of 1884, the Republican party furnished the audiences to the Social Democratic party meetings to an extent that truly "taxed the largest halls." As in the campaign of 'Si, the Republican manouvre failed. istrators? Not in the least. It is his In '84, Cleveland, who was thereby to own class that now rules the roost, just be defeated, won out; in 1900, the S. L. P., which was to be smashed, bobbed up unsmashed, serenely, more resolute than ever for the fray; while the bogus Socialist party, with all its fly-paper attachments polled a ridicuof "Vested Rights" he seeks to cover lous vote. The Hanna stomach felt ever larger areas of misdeeds, and jus- ill. Speaking at the banquet referred tity his right to indulge in them. By to Mr. Hanna admitted the fact that the issue henceforth lay, not between Reous tenement houses are left standing; publicans and Democrats, but between lican party and the "dangerhe Repub ous Socialists." At that time, "dangerous Socialists" is the worst term that Mr. Hanna in his anger applied to the Socialist Labor Party that had survived

A year passes. Mr. Hanna in the meantime makes another move. Ho resorts to mystifications. He seeks to reuder sacroscant the unhallowed altar of Capitalism at which he is a leading sac-Capitalist pleads in justification that has rificer of victims. To this end he seeks to cover that altar with the altar cloth of Labor. Such altar cloth is, of course, not to be had for any such purpose. He must look for a spurious "Labor" altar cloth, and he gets it from the crew that his Social Democratic party dummy had just burnt incense to as "nobly waging the class struggle." The hocuspocus is performed "under the auspices of the Civic Federation," and the Organized Scabbery is worshiped by capitalist Labor-fleecerdom as "Labor." Now, assuredly, thought the Hanna college of priesthood, we have cornered and spiked the guns of the Socialist Labor Party. To render assurance doubly sure, the button is once more touched; in the language of Mr. Hanna himself, uttered here in New York:

"The metropolitan press of the country is unanimous in favor of this movement I have thousands of editorials on the subject, clipped from papers of every degree, ranging from the metropolitan daily to the once-a-week country paper, and among the whole lot there are but two of these unfavorable articles, and these were clipped from a Socialist or-

It evidently is the experience of the mbered. In approved "law-break- campaign of 1900 over again. The but-

AL CHARGO

ton was touched, now as then; now as then, the manufactured response was highly satisfactory; but, now as then, the Socialist Labor Party declined to be hocus-pocussed, and, now as then, its voice was heard,-unpleasantly so for Mr. Hanna; so unpleasant, that he loses his temper. From designating the S. L. P. as "dangerous" in 1901, he now goes to the length of styling it "scurrilous.'

The President of the A. F. of L. is losing his temper fast; he should curb it. "The President of the A. F. of L." is losing his temper.

Yes. But is it not Hanna who is shown to be losing his temper? So it is.

But is not Gompers the President of the A. F. of L.?

Thou little knowest of things! Gompers was deposed and bought off with a Vice-Presidential bone. Hanna is today the actual President of the ramshackle concern.

#### RESPECT FOR THE DESERTFUL DEAD.

By a unanimous vote, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is to report a bill repealing almost wholly the Spanish war revenue taxes, making a total annual reduction of \$77,000,000. This is equivalent to an announcement of the death of the Spanish war taxes. It is with feelings of profound respect that the Socialist hears the announcement.

Wags have many a time declared that a Jay Gould does more for Socialism than all the Socialists combined. It was a humorous way of expressing the view embodied in the saying, "The best landlord is the worst," or in that other "the best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it." But apart from the waggishness of such expressions the plane on which they correctly place the "Jay Goulds," the "best laudlords" and the "bad laws" is one that disqualifies them from being entitled to tokens of respect. One does not respect the evil-doer who achieves good despite himself. It is otherwise with the Spanish war tax. It worked no evil; it achieved, or was the occasion for achieving, immeasurable good.

Were it not for the Spanish war tax, the American Labor Movement would still be exposed to, perhaps, the most dangerous lure of the many calculated to side-track it, and to keep it to the ignoble role of cat's-paw for the capitalist "reformer." Nothing sounds so plausible as that "Labor pays the taxes." The statement seems to flow naturally from the Socialist principle that "Labor produces all wealth." It almost has a revolutionary ring. When uttered by the capitalist politician it, accordingly, could not fail to captivate. It regularly entrapped the workers. And that was its only purpose. The Spanish war tax gave occasion for the fraudulent slogan to be revived; and, as that bait caught the hair-brained gudgeons who had been masquerading as Socialists, and who, with Marx on their lips, had never read, let alone understood him, the slogan furnished the opportunity for the Socialist Labor Party to grapple with the fallacy and fraud. It was grappled with in a way that it never was, or could have been before. The fur and the sparks flew. When the conflict was over, the fraudulent slogan lay torn to tatters, and the floor was strewn with the fragments of the false economics and traitorous tactics that had bolstered it up. The thinking element in the Labor Movement emerged from the fray intellectually purified. They perceived and therefore divides and keeps divided that, altho' labor produces all wealth, nevertheless, under the capitalist system, Labor comes into possession of but a small fraction of its product; they perceived that that fraction is determined by the supply of and the demand for Labor in the Labor market: they perceived that it is out of the lion's share of their product, which they were plundered of in the shop and which they never saw, that the taxes were paid; consequently they perceived that the capitalist alone was interested in reducing the taxes, taxes being a drain upon his plunder from the workers. Enlight ened to that point, the thinking element in the Lahor Movement recognized that questions of taxation concerned them not a whit. Emancipated to that extent from the intellectual thraldom of capitalism, they concentrated their thoughts upon the real issue-the aboli-

long step forward. All thanks to the Spanish war tax! Upper and lower capitalists—bank de-positors and "lager-bier" saloon keepers jointly with their capitalist brewery partners, etc., etc.,-were bled by the Spanish war tax; and while these variously sized vampires on the flanks of Labor were bleeding, the bleeder furbished the matchless opportunity for Labor to gain such insight into the question that it places the workers in a position infinitely stronger to resist the fraudulent slogan, when it again makes its appearance, than they ever were in

before.

tion of wage slavery. Thus the Labor

Movement in the land found itself a

The Spanish war tax was desertful.

The news from Washington tells us it is dead. As the hearse passes, the Socialists rise, and, with hats off, betoken their respect to the desertful dead.

#### THAT "NORLY WAGED CLASS STRUGGLE" AGAIN.

There is in Congress a bill known as H. R. 5777. Its purpose is to amend the law relating to copyright. At present, the two copies required to be deposited with the Librarian of Congress must be printed from type set, or from negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom. Bill H. R. 5777 proposes to abolish that. The copies to be deposited with the Government are to be freed from the restriction of being set up or plated in the country. On its face, the bill is in the interest of literary or art piracy. The fact may be cloaked by free trade declamation, and the issue may be still more beclouded by patriotic rantings of its adversaries. In fact, however, both the law and the proposed bill are whirls in the vortex of conflicting capitalist interests. To one set of lithographic bosses the present law is a hindrance, to others it is a protection. With this quarrel the working class has no concern. Whichever boss wins, they, the workers, remain down: their wages continue to be determined by the supply of and demand for their labor: they continue in wage-slavery, which means that their struggle for existence will continue to increase. The class-conscious workingman, the class-conscious labor organization would, accordingly, turn the cold shoulder to the whole dispute. and, if approached by either of the disputants to join in the fray, dismiss them with a sharp: "A plague on both your houses!"

Not so with the fakir-led pure and simple Union. Accordingly, the "Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada." has come out with a printed circular, signed by its "President" and "Secretary," inviting the public to exercise pressure upon Congress against the bill. What does this mean? It means that the said fakirled pure and simple organization takes sides with the employers who have no interest in H. R. 5777; that it thereby takes sides against those employers of some of its own members who are for the bill; that thereby it sets itself in opposition to some of its own members, who hereupon are used by their employers to pronounce against the bill; and finally, that thereby it

splits up its own ranks. To take part in the conflicts of the capitalist class is a certain means for workingmen to wreck the Labor Movement. Capitalist interests conflict. The identification of one set of workers with one capitalist interest sets them at war with the workers who depend upon employers with hostile interests. And such s the uniform conduct of fakir-led Unionism; and such is the conduct that the Kangaroo Social Democracy glories by styling "a nobly waging of the class struggle."

Class-consciousuess solidifies the working class: it enables them to perceive and adhere closely to the line of the class struggle; guided thereby, the workers stand united: the class interests of the working class are identical. Pure and simpledom, so far from adhering to the line marked out by the class struggle. scatters like chaff before the wind of opposing capitalist interests; it thereby the ranks of the working class; it therefore fills an ignoble role. It stands in the way of the workers' emancipation and deserves aunihilation.

The scandal in connection with the St. Louis Municipal Assembly, wherein it has come to light that there was over one hundred thousand dollars deposited to bribe the members, is startling, as announced in the press dispatches, simply because it was found out, and for no other reason. It is nothing startling that men who are placed in power by corrupt political parties, by parties whose one plank is make as much as you can and protect those who do make should, when the opportunity came, take money for the granting of franchises It is probable that there was never yet a franchise granted that was not neered through by interested parties in body granting it, that tricked through by crafty lobbyists, or else that was not forced through by the power of cash. The St. Louis inciden was proportionately great, because the favor asked was a great one. is money in public franchises. Ther is a vast amount of wealth to be draw from these privileges which Democrats Republicans, Populists and Social Demo crats unite in "giving" away.

Train robbery is now becoming a popu lar pastime in the South. Perhaps those who find their chief pleasure in lynching have a little spare time and so turn it to account in train robbery. The two occupations would go well together.

Now the Federation of Churches come forward to "redeem" New York. New York, as is known, is "pledged" to "reand it is Federation of Churches seeks to deem" it. Do they fear that all "unre- day"

many?

The Kangaroos are in clover. It will be remembered that the "Volkszeitung" made the startling discovery that, because of the Spanish war taxes, working-men were paying \$100 each in additional taxes. The war tax has been repealed. The Kangaroos claim to have 9,000 membership, not counting the 4,000 in Porto Rico, the 19 in Hawaii; or the 3 in Manila. It is safe to say that on an average each of the 9,000 has a family of 3, making 4 persons, from the shoulders of each of which \$100 taxes have now been removed. What a man does not pay he is in pocket. Multiplying 9,000 by 4 we have 36,000 taxpayers. each of whom has been giving up \$100, or \$3,600,000. That amount is now saved to the Kaugaroos, and the prob-lem of raising the salary of the Rev. Vail 50 cents a week should be easy. The \$3,599,974 left can be used towards setting up a daily English "Volkszeitwithout pulling the legs of the ung"

Hanna's Vice-president performed on his hind legs last Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria to an appreciative audience of big merchants and employers of labor. They all felt very much at ease in the Waldorf. Last year, when Gompers performed on the subject of harmony, he and they knew less, and they ventured to appear in public at the Coor er Union, where Gompers was hissed and laughed off the stage. In the Waldorf, as the papers correctly say with a sense of not a little relief, "there were no Socialists present to disturb the harmony."

The request of the firemen on the New Haven Road for an increase in wages brings out the fact that these "highly organized men" are working for only \$1.75 a day. What have these men been paying dues for all this time to the Organized Scabbery who runs their Union?

Harry Lehr, more commonly known by the well-carned title of Dog-Lunchern Lehr, because of the \$25.00 a plate spread he gave to some entires which move in the same set with him, gave a dinner to some friends the other night, and had his house converted into a trap ical bower. The guests stepped from the cold wintry air to the warmib, the green, the light and the cheerfulness of Italy. It is not a matter of record that Mr. Lehr ever worked. The only real hard labor he ever did was to marry a rich Yet this man, who never works and who is probably inexpable of thinking or feeling, squanders more in a night than a dozen workingmen's families have to live on in a year.

It is said that the box holders in the Metropolitan Opera House refuse to surrender their places to Prince Henry. This is decidedly uncivil of them, as the majority would, at any time, give up a barrel even to be kicked by "royalty.

Temperance people are now sending a coffee wagon to fires so that the fire fighters can get a dittle refreshment. Better use the coffee on the fire. Charity and temperance substitute for coffee would douse the warmest flame.

The Boston fire which resulted in the death of ten poor persons who dwelt in the tenemnt burned, brings to light the fact that the tenement had not been inspected since 1882. During that time Boston has had Democratic, Republican, and "reform" administrations. But none of these touched upon a building into which were crowded three or four score persons. No attention was paid to the fire-trap because it was owned by a capitalist and was inhabited by workingmen. The former should not be dis turbed in his pursuit of gain, and the latter are of no consequence.

#### Political and Economic.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" takes its Kangaroo national officers, located in St. Louis, to task for their ridiculous attempt to get the whole International Socialist Movement to boycott the World's fair on the ground of a certain wooden fence being nonunion," and other such sillinesses. Commenting on the act, the "Social Democratic Herald" objects to its party being made "the laughing stock of the entire Socialist movement," and it protests against its party being "made the tail to the little trades union squabbles in St. Louis \* \* \* or of the trades union movement in any way.' cial Democratic Herald" indignates, objects and protests too late. Its party officially made itself the tail of the trades union at that fateful moment. now nearly a year ago, when, in national convention assembled, it adopted a declaration that the said unions were "nobly waging the class struggle." The present clown-performance of its national officers is but one of the natural results of that first step. There is no other choice: a party that claims to be Socialist tail to itself, or it inevitably becomes a This is a relentless law. tail to them. This is a relentless law. It is to the dynamics of the Socialist Movement what the law of gravitation is in mechanics.

"The Staats Zeitung" had everything fixed to give a square meal to Prince Henry, and in return for its handout the "Staats Zeitung" thought it was going to receive advertising such as all the billboards in Greater New York could not give. But it made a slight error in figuring up the matter. It placed Prince Henry to its credit. Now comes the mournful news which says "Prince Henry absolutely refuses to self to be made an advertising medium by 'The Staats Zeitung,' or any other paper." It seems that the Prince has money enough to pay for his own lunches, and that "The Staats Zeitung," if it insists on feeding someone, will be forced to give its staff something to eat.

And This Is Called a Victory!

Taunton, Mass, Feb. 3.—The strike that has been on at the Ames street station of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in Brockton has been settled. The men have won. The wages are to remain the same, but there a cut from twelve to nine hours for a

#### deemed" pledges will be sold to Tam- INSCRUTABLE ARE THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; Which, like the toud, ugly and venonmous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Tactics, much more than principle, is

-Shakespeare.

what the present situation demands in order to switch the overwhelming majority of the working class and of all other decent people in line with the Socialist Movement, and end the misrule of Capitalism. Principle, of course, must be sound and straight. Without that there could be no proper Socialist Movement. But the principles of Socialism, like all abstract Truth, are simple: they can be condensed into a nutshell: and what is more they are quite generally understood. There are enough men in the country to-day, who realiz that Socialism is right, to turn down the capitalist system, and set up the So-cialist Republic. Why does this mass hold aloof? It is not clear upon the tactics requisite to the desired While principle, being greatly aided by sentiment, may be settled on by elemental knowledge, tactics, on the other hand, being wholly dependent upon positive knowledge, can be settled on only by a comprehensive view of facts, living facts, facts in motion, accordingly, by a comprehensive view of conflicting streams. This confuses the average mind, especially when its time is taken up with the struggle for existence. The stored ex-perience of the past is not available to them. They must make their own experience: These masses can profit only by their own observations. Hence it comes that, to-day, what is most needed is a knowledge of correct tactics, a knowledge of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. And this knowledge is being imparted to that vast on-looking mass from quarters least expected.

The stern tactics of the S. L. P. are the sole tactics that the nature of the Social Problem demands. But the masses can not of themselves appreciate their soundness. They are taken for too severe; and the inexperienced masses were all the more inclined to their opinby the attitude of the Organized bbery, misnamed the "Trades Un-Scabbery, misnamed the "Trades Un-ions." The Organized Scabbery met the S. L. P. indictment against them by pronouncing it "shameful attacks," "vilification," "disgraceful conduct," "maligning of decent men," etc., etc. Surely, thought the on-looking mass, the tactics of the S. L. P. unnecessarily create enemies to it: its principles and rectitude are unquestionable: but Its tactics are offensive. And they stayed

away. It was banking upon the frame of mind of that vast and increasingly vast on-looking mass that the capitalist politicians, aided by their cubs, Organized Scabbery, launched the Social Democratic party in this city, then in this State and then in the rest of the country. To the slogan "Other Tactics," To the slogan try. To the slogan "Other Tactics,"
"Kinder Tactics," they set up "another Socialist party," declared the S. L. P.
"dying, dying, dead"; put their bogus charge of the crooks who lent homselves to such practices; and fidently expected that the Socialist Move ment would now be scuttled. They were too previous. They underrated the intelligence of the masses. decoy-duck that they set up created confusion, but failed to attract the masses These continued to look on, to watch, to observe,—and to learn. The latest esson they received was last Sunday, it was a valuable one.

The Social Democratic or Kangaroo party had joined the Central Labor

The two became known as the Central Federated Union. The "kinder" and "other" tactics were to be exemplified there. And they were. The Kangaroo licked the boots of the Organized Scabbery that ran that sink of corruption, and the Kangaroo press throughout the country s "progress!" Presently, what broke out on the startled air? Presently, what sounds Kangaroo, smarting under the kicks administered to him by the S. L. P., and realizing full well that he had to make some kind of protest against the "Civic Federation" sell-out of the Gompers crew, did stammer some mild protest They had to against the act. They had to do so to keep up some appearance of decency; and they also knew that their protest would have to be very gentle because they had just voted for Gompers at Scranton, notwithstanding last year Gompers had already joined hauds with the "Civic Federation." But their pro-But their protest, timid tho' it was, raised a storm. All the invectives formerly hurled by the Organized Scabbery at were hurled at the "kinder" and "other" tactics. Correct! He who pulls one hair from the tiger's moustache will have upon him the whole tiger, just as if he had tried to pull a tooth out of the tiger

And thus sweet are the uses of adversity. The ugly and venomous Kangaroo a nuisance and a gravel in the shoe the he is to the Socialist Movement, stil wears a precious jewel in his head. He,-meant for scuttling the Socialist Movement-becomes the source of valnable information, that will help the onlooking masses to appreciate the of the S. L. P. factics, and to join in facing the tiger of capitalism in the only way the beast can be successfully tackled.

To Stop "Busting" Trusts.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3.-The State of Nebraska has given up trust fighting. The last of the half-dozen suits filed by Attorney-General Smyth will be dis missed at the session of the Supreme Court beginning to-morrow. Mr. Smyth was an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan, acd the campaign against trusts was begun during 1900 as an object lesson. The attack ranged from the Standard Oil Company to a local ice combination Each prosecution has broken down through inability of the State to prove that the combinations were in restraint of trade. The last of the batch is the suit against the National Starch Com

The present Attroney-General says that the National controls less than one-half of the starch outpu's He adds that in every case bequeathed to him his effective efforts to prove his charges, and that a breakdown was inevitable.



#### Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM-I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join? glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

I. S. Which

U. S.—Which one, for instance?
B. J.—How they're going to do it?
For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs, understand that Socialists these things including the mines, the

factories— U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution. B. J.-Yes, they want to nationalize

all these things. U. S.-Correct.
B. J.-But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these

people going to be bought off? If se, where are you going to get the money from? Or-U. S .- Bought off! Was King George

"bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock lown King George, not "to buy bim

B. J .- Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things !?! U. S .- Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" these Colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips. -They belonged to King George B. J .- They did. U. S .- If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "cwns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Col-

onies were "confiscated B. J .- I don't like that word "confis-

U. S .- But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J. makes a wry face.

U. S.-Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation. B. J .- I'm glad you say so!

S .- You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in you mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historical, and socio logic fact. B. J.-Which?

U. S .- The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the own-ership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives, that law has gone,

must and does go. Catch on? B. J.-I do. U. S.-Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fahters long felt the pinching; their lives becoming becoming more and more precarious; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about bowing to that law. Finally the truth dawned upon them. They became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay they saw that, they kicked the law

B. J.—Bully for them!
U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws

that vested the property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too!

U. S.—Revolutions bring along with them their own laws. By the laws of our-first Revolution this territory was ours, and, accordingly, we simply took possession of our own. B. J.-That's all right.

U. S .- So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class. Our second Revolution, now at hand, will bring its own laws along with it. By those laws the ownership of the nation's machirery of production will rest in our people jointly, and when they take possession they will be simply taking their own, and that's no "confiscation" (U.

In the Land of "Municipal Social-

S. chucks B. J. under the chin).

Out of 156,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 36,000 were found to have but one room, 70,000 but two rooms.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in first under an assumed name will attach ich name to their communications, besides leir own signature and address. None her will be recognized.]

How Is This, Ben Tillet ? To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE: As Mr. Ben Tillet is going about in the country addressing the working class as a "Labor Leader", I wish to impart some information that I have about him, and that the comrades also

should be in possession of.

In a strike in the shoe factory of Peach & Mason, Stafford, England, between the years 1883 and 1885, Mr. Ben Tillet SCABBED it as a laster. Comrade Charles Gibson of L. A. 267. S. T. & L. A. was one of the men out on strike at that time.

THOMAS M. BIRTWELL,

39 South Side Ave Lonn, Mass., Jan. 31.

Will "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker"

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-Noticing in The PEOPLE of January 25 an article from "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" of Flint, Mich., I wish to use the columns of The PEO-PLE for the question: Does "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" feel satisfied with writing an article every once in a while, e.; does he think that the Socialist Movement is still a party of propaganda, a party where the one propagates his ideas to his own Socialist associates in the country at large once in a while, or does he know that organized effort and practical work is the main thing necesary in a party that has undertaken the task of establishing Socialism? I hope to hear from "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker"

M. MEYER, Sec. of Mich. State Com-No. 1011 Hancock avenue, E. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25.

As to the S. T. & L. A.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Nothing will serve more to

promote the growth of the Socialist Movement us a free, unrestrained dis cussion about problems arising within the movement, provided the discussion avoids personalities and quarrels.

We are unanimous in regard to our aim, but our tactics must necessarily vary according to the tactics the capi talist class employs to sidetrack our movement. In the interest of the suffering proletariat it is necessary to weight

The Trades Union problem has agitated since years the minds of our comrades; it alone was the cause of the chaotic state into which the movement has been thrown, as the "Volkszeitung" was expulsed from the S. L. P. on ac count of its "boring from within" policy. This problem drove the "borers from within," who have devoted their life, within," who have devoted their life, their money, their energy, to the S. L. P. out of their cherished party and compelled them to join the S. D. P. in order not to be deprived of a field, in which they will be enabled to continue their "boring from within." We called them Kangaroos, "because they found the S. T. & L. A. tactics to be detrimental to the S. L. P. Oh, irony of fate! Doubts of the advisability of our factics arise. of the advisability of our tactics arise now among ourselves. Had we tolerated at that time a discussion, as we do at present, without calling our adversaries, "Anarchists," etc., then the confusion of '90 would have been avoided and beside a progress on the S. T. & L. A. problem our york would are have been problem, our vote would not have been decreased, which fact would have meant

encouragement.

Let us candidly admit errors we have semmitted, the more as enthusiasm many comrades has rather de-

The question is to have an economic movement serving as sister to the poli-tical one in the emancipation of the working class from the slavery of capi-talism. As the present leaders of ex-isting unious prohibit the discussion of Socialistic politics in the union, shall therefore the S. T. & L. A. be establish-

The present unions have been founded prior to any Socialistic agitation; be-fore Socialism can be discussed in the unions, there must necessarily the ma-jority of the union members be favorably inclined to Socialism. Therefore, our primary aim must be to spread the tenets of Socialism on the political field and when our party in the future will have when our party in the future will have assumed greater dimensions, then and only then will a revolutionary spirit enter the unions. How can we expect the unions to adopt a resolution in favor of Socialism, when their members are not yet Socialists, are not posted at all on economics as taught by us, and do therefore not comprehend and grasp the nature of labor-fakirism. We must consider that the labor fakir has not consider that the labor fakir has not OFFERED himself to the capitalist, but that he is allured by the capital-istic decoying into that trap of corrup-tion. The labor-fakir is a victim and intrinsically not RESPONSIBLE for his deed, as much as the lawmaker, who has been a victim to bribery. He who incites to murder, is worse than he who commits the crime. The blame lies entirely with the capitalist, and at him

must we direct our blow.

In proportion as the workers become educated up to our principles, in the very same proportion will a continued boring from within find an increasing

cho among the union men, so do borers from within argue.

Lasalle has succeeded in Germany by boring from within to pass a resolution in the pure and simple union accepting the Socialist Party as their own (see Prof. Ely French and German Socialism).

I am not opposed to the S. T. & L. A. nor am I in favor of the labor fakir, but I want to see justice done to the Socialist, whom we threw out of the party, while now we tolerate opposing

views.

Let us concentrate our efforts on the political field mainly and in the name of Socialism, let us endeavor to find a commen ground for all honest Social-

Two Socialist parties, attacking ints. ly now, when the capitalists are trying to extend their influence into the Trade Unions by calling in fake Peace Conferences, in order to frustrate our success of boring from without and within.

Onward to Socialism. JULIUS HOPP.

[Before entering into the real argument it will be well to dispose of certain inaccuracies contained in this letter. It is inaccurate to say that the Party called those whom it expelled "Kangaroos" on the ground that "they found the S. T. & L. A. tactics to be detrimenthe S. T. & L. A. tactics to be detrimen-tal to the S.L.P." The truth is they were called "Kangaroos" because they adopted the style known in this country as "Kangaroo Court." A set of them met one night on the Bowery, called themselves without a shedow of right themselves without a shadow of right the General Committee of Section New York, and proceeded to do what even the rightful General Committee had no right to. They "deposed" everything in sight, and, without consulting the Party, upturned its policy. They were called "Kangaroos," not because of any Party theory on their part, but because they adopted the methods known in this coun-

try as "Kangaroo" methods.

Equally inaccurate is the statement that we called "Anarchists" those who differed on the Alliance, and wanted a discussion. Our secorrespondent slips there again. That gentry may have been called "Anarchists," whenever they were so called it was for Anarchist conduct and not for their Trades Union views.

Alike misleading is the exclamation "O, irony of fate, doubts of the advisibility of our tactics arise now among ourselves!" If this means anything it means that the theory at any time pre-vailed that the Party was at any time an absolute solid lump on the Alliance question. There is no foundation for that theory. The S.L.P. will at all times have shades of opinion; may even at times have within it members with very much at variance with ities must have ample opportunity to present their side. But the ampleness of such opportunities is limited by established principles of propriety and com-mon sense. A minority can never be given such ampleness of opportunity as would amount to hamstringing the organization. Now, then, there is no "irony of fate" in the discussion now going on. What were the undeniable facts then, and what are they now?

1. The trouble was not started by an member demanding room in THE PEO-PLE to discuss the Alliance and his being refused. The trouble was started by an Editor of the "Volkszeitung," Julius Grunzig, issuing a series of articles directly against the Party's Alliance policy. Is this point understood? An Editor is the Party's servant, not its master. He is there to carry out the Party's policy, not to subvert it. The "Volkszeitung" was at the time a Party paper, whose constitution pledged it to carry out the Party's "tactics." was an additional aggravation of the offence in the circumstance that the said Julius Grunzig was not a member of the Party, and entertained for it only supreme contempt. There are "discussions" and "discussions." Those raised by an Editor himself against a Party policy can not be considered legitimate. Such "discussion" had to be made im-

mediate front to.

2d. The thing improperly called a "discussion" by our correspondent, was im-proper for yet another reason, which contrasts that "discussion" sharply with the present. That discussion was started at the end of 1898, that is, only a little over two years after the Party's Alliance policy was launched. Obvious ly improper is the starting of a dis-cussion on a method of such recent date. That objection does not exist to-day. Accordingly, rumors having reached the Party's headquarters to the effect that "a very large number of Party me were opposed to the Party's Trades Union policy," it was considered timely to ascertain the facts in such way that the Party members could themselves judge both of the numbers and the weight of their reasoning. To this end an open discussion was thought the best. Both points ARE being ascertained. It is a pity in this connection that our correspondent failed to devote a few lines to stating the fact that he sub-mitted his letter to his Assembly District before sending it, and also that he failed to report the kind of reception it met there. The readers could then have more fully appreciated on what leg the "irony of fate" boot was to be

Having laid some of the dust of the atmosphere of confusion of thought that evidently warps our correspondent's mind, his argument may now be taken

The question, according to him, is this:
"As the present lea ers of existing
Unions prohibit a discussion of socialistic politics in the Union, shall therefore the S. T. & L. A. be established?" And he then proceeds to argue that that is not sufficient justification for the establishment of the S. T. & L. A.

A discussion means a discussion. A person can not justly enter a discussion and ignore all the arguments that have preceded. A tangle and not a discussion gorically. The reason given by our corpondent's letter was written after last week's Alliance Discussion was pub-There the reasons for establishing the Alliance were stated cate-results from such methods. Our corresrespondent is not the Party's reason for the Alliance. If that were all, he might be right; the Alliance might then be pronounced at least premature. He simply gives the go-by to the reasons for the establishing of the Alliance. Now, that won't do. The Trades Union Issue is not the pairty one-sided thing our cor-respondence makes it out. It is not simply an issue of "discussing socialistic politics." It is tactical, with such vast ramifications, that it concerns questions at once of eminent practical and eminently fundamental importance in Soentily fundamental importance in So-cialism. It is the clinic of abstract Socialism. A goodly chunk of that was given last week in the reasons for the starting of the Alliance. Repetition is evidently needed. We here reproduce that passage literally:

pure and simple union is a stone wall that bars the progress of the Socialist Movement; that stone wall must be torn down; how shall it be done?

"One plan was to let it alone. That was proven to be folly. "Another plan was to attack it as wholly useless. That was, also proven to be folly. In the first place all industries have not yet reached the Trust point where strikes are regularly lost; competition in many industries is still so far behind that economic or-ganiz-tions do check the decline in wages; in the second place, it is the fals est of reasoning that because in the more concentrated trades the fakir-led strikes are bootless, therefore all strikes must be bootless too; the fakir-led strikes are doomed in these industries because such strikes are not protected by the guns of a growing and class-conscious Labor Party: so protected the Trades Union might be a powerful brake even against the most concentrated capital-

"Another plan was simply to exposthe fakirs. It was shown that that course was fraught with all the disad vantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bour fide Unions: The Party members would be denounced as 'Union Wreckers' by the labor fakir as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's pres tige, and thereby threatened his pockets and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the So cialist denouncers of the fakirs as vis men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicans and the Democratic politicans, but who failed to and abstained from setting up a Socialist Labor Party. 'Where shall we go on election day?' the workers asked the 'Alte Genossen': whereupon these were stumped and had the laugh upon them. So now. If the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their organizations are shown to be tubs without bottoms, and yet no bona fide Trade Union is set up, the rank and file would and often did ask the Socialists: 'What Union shall we join? And the rank and file would stump and have the laugh on the Socialists. same as they stumped and had the laugh on the 'Alte Genossen.'

"Yet another plan was to bore from within,' to capture the pure and simple Trades Unions, and, once captured, remodel them. It was shown that this plan was as futile as to bore from with in' in the Republican and Democratic parties, with the expectation of remodeling these parties into class-con-scious parties of Labor. It was shown that the only result of such tactics was

unspeakable corruption. "In view of all this, the conclusion was arrived at that the only way to tear down the pure and simple, fakirled organizations that barred the progress of Socialism was to set up the S. T. & L. A."

To the above reasons must here be other, which was stated even before the above, to wit: "Experience shows that there is that

in the economic movement which compells a bona fide Labor Party to dominate the economic movement, or itself is bound to be dominated by the economic movement and sink into corruption."

Are these facts true or are they false? If false, wherein are they so? The Party has no hobbies, it wishes enlightenment. To ignore allegations of fact and the reas oning based on them is not to enlighten. That the Trades Union Issue affects

omething infinitely vaster and more important than the mere "discussion Socialist politics in the Union," the above correspondence furnishes, though unwittingly, an excellent illustration of. He savs:

Two Socialist parties, attacking each other, must cease to exist."

What does this mean if not that the

Kangaroo Social Democracy is a "So-cialist party? The Kangaroo Social Democracy has officially and delib-erately declared in national convention that the conduct of the pure and simple Unions is a "noble waging of the class struggle." Our correspondent says of these pure and simple Unions: "Their members do not comprehend and grasp the nature of labor-fakirism." Put these three things together. The conclusion is that a party that pronounces the antics and crimes of fakir-led Unions a "noble waging of the class struggle" can be a Socialist party. The S. L. P. denies that. It takes the Kangaroo Social Democracy—with its armory bill— as the latest instance furnished by the history of the land that goes to prove that a political party, which claims to be a Socialist party and does not dom-inate the Trades Union movement, is itself dominated by it, becomes its train-bearer, and thereby hinders the progress of Socialism. It is an additional instance of what "boring from within" comes to." It is a monumental demonstration of the tactical correctness of the Party's Alli-

ance policy.

There is no alternative. Either lambaste pure and simpledom—regardless of all hair-splitting upon whether the "fakir is a cause or an effect"—; or become the hardmaid to a conduct that denies or blurs the class struggle, and hereby leads Socialism into the ground. In the latter alternative, no sensible man would take a hand: the Socialist Movement is too noble a Cause to take it as sport, least of all to turn a dishonest penny by. Rather than that a serious man would retire wilderness and chop wood, or plant a cabbage patch, and await the time when sufficient men can be gathered for a Man's Movement. If the former alternative is adopted, the S. T. & L. A., and with it, the S. L. P. Trades Union policy, springs up, inevitable.

If not, why not? Let none be bashful.

Out with it! The Party is entitled to know just where each of its members stands, and each of these is entitled to know where the others stand.—Ed. THE PEOPLE.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I consider the Trades Union useless. Shortly after the Kangoroo fracas in the Party, I became deep-"The S. T. & L. A. move proceeded goroo fracas in the Party, I became deep-from the following facts: The fakir-led is interested in the discussion on taxa-

II.

tion, which took place in the Party press. If I gleaned the facts correctly, it was decided that the laboring class paid no taxes because the prices of ecessaries were kept right up to the ability of the laborer to pay. To illustrate, suppose the laborer receives forty dollars per month and has to pay just forty dollars for living expenses, and suppose again that the capitalists through their government lay a tax on him of one dollar per month. What occurs? Simply this: the laborer gets his forty dollars as before. One dollar he takes to pay his tax, leaving him thirty-nine dollars with which to pay forty dollars of living expenses. What next occurs? The retail dealer knows now that the prices of necessaries must drop a fortieth to be just up to the ability the laborer to pay and that occurs. Had the tax not been laid, the dollar would have been in the retailer's pocket instead of in the government treasury and the laborer would be no better off one way than the other.

Now this theory that the laboring class pays no taxes brings us right up to and contradicts the Maxian theory that a rise in wages is beneficial to the labor ing class. Certainly if the capitalist class can legislate taxes out of the middle men via the laborer's wages, it can return money to them in the same way Consequently a rise in wages would result as follows: Suppose the gets an increase of ten dollars which brings his wages up to fifty, the dealers then know that the laborer can pay fifty dollars where he could pay only forty before and up goes prices 25 per cent., and this, we know by experience

is just what occurs. Several writers have held the correctness of the Marxian theory by point-ing out that those laborers that produce luxuries could not have price raised to them because the laborers do not consume luxuries. But this by no means proves that the price of neces-saries could not be raised to the laborer because of the knowledge that he had received an advance in wages. For instance we received a ten per cent. advance in the fire clay mines and about a thirty per cent. raise in prices of necessaries. Yet we do not buy or use fire saries. Yet we do not buy or use and clay. There is no time that I can remember of when the laborer had to member of when the laborer had to

in the mines as after this raise.

It seems to me that the Marxian theory of wages and prices proceeded merely from the fact that wages cannot be considered the basis of prices. What was true about wages and prices when Marx wrote is not necessarily true now, if we consider the development of the pater-nalistic side of capitalism. The pluckme-store of the Pennsylvania coal what capitalist development will do for the Marxian theory of wage and prices. The operators run stores in connection with their mines. If the price of mining advances, the prices of necessaries advance also. The subjugation of the worker in this case is complete. This is the whole trend of capitalism. To attempt to turn it back by a trade union movement is folly. No lasting benefit has even been brought about by any trade union. By strikes and boycotts we have been enabled to avoice merely the highest peaks of poverty, and we can do that without a trade union movement.

Let us follow the building up of a class-conscious political party, and our press to hammer to pieces the pretensions of the capitalists and labor

CHARLES A. BROWN.

Figart, Pa., Jan. 19.
[A certain interesting fact begins to transpire in the course of this discussion. That fact can afford but cold comfort to the Organized Scabbery. Of the 18 letters so far received on the subject 13 are unqualifiedly for the Alliance policy: are against. But of these 5, only 1 avors "boring from within"; 3 say favors "smash all unions"; the arguments that will appear in the course of this interesting discussion may lead these to understand that the way to smash the Or ganized Scabbery is to meet their organization with another: in such cases num-bers don't tell: soundness of principle is everything: they will appreciate the S. T. & L. A. which, the fakirs love to call it a "pop-gun" has made their dry bones rattle like nothing ever did. e remaining 1 of the 5 antis is Reid. He holds an unclassifiable position. But he clearly is not a "borer from within."— ED. THE PEOPLE.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.-I am glad the discussion on the S. T. & L. A. was opened up in THE PEOPLE, as it will clear up the question whether there is any one in the Party who is opposed to an economic organization of the working class, and where they are located. Also, why the S. T. & L. . does not progress faster. There seems to be something wrong with the organization or the method of organization. I believe there is a necessity for an economic organization of the working men and women, and I believe the prin-ciples of the S. T. & L. A. to be correct. We have just seen the American Federation of Labor, led by Gompers, form an alliance with the capitalist class, led by Mark Hanna, and we have seen members of the Social Democratic Party in the convention of the A. F. of L. vote for Gompers for President, which means that they are in alliance with Gompers and the labor fakirs, so we find the trusts, the pure and simple organized scabs and the S Democratic Party in alliance with each other for offence and defence, therefore no class-conscious working man can honestly support any of the old pure and sim ple Unions, and we must have an economic organization to go into. Without a class-conscious economic organization the workers would be at the mercy of the labor fakirs. Politically we can only fight the capitalist class on one day in Buffalo. the year, but on the economic field we can fight them 365 days. But whether

the old-fashioned cob-webbed "Knights of Labor" system of mixed Locals and Dis-

trict organizations, is the best form, that

in my mind, is the real question forthe

Party to solve. I think the different in-dustries should be organized into Nation-

al Trade Alliances, with an Executive

Board over each industry, and with a General Executive Board over the whole Alliance.

JOSEPH H. SWEENY. Youkers, N. Y., Jan . 23.

IV.

Editor the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—"S.," of Los Angeles is right. We have paid out enough good money to the railroads and hotels for flying visits from "National Organizers," and have very little to show for it.

The "Lecture Circuit" is very attractive to those who excel in making themselves good fellows, but have a distaste for hard work. The Socialist Movement needs active organizers, but they must be willing to rough it when neces sary, for the good of the Cause. They should be from the working class, drilled in the hard schools of wage slavery and above all trustworthy.

The comrades of the Coast States have

had bitter experience with the other kind, from Harriman down to Kingsley. Still we must have organizers. In addition to using the sale of some mechanic's tool to get access to factories, etc., I think our organizers would do well to put in the first week or two in a new field, canvassing subscribers for our party and S. T. & L. A. organs. They would then get in touch with prospective members and be helping to cover expenses at same

Moreover, I am sure our first organization in a new field should be a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A., from which, if successful, will later spring the political organization of the working Let me give some of my reasons for

prefering the S. T. & L. A. in a new 1. It is the most important part of

our work. 2. It is something that our class can be interested in between elections, as well

as any other time. 3. It is cheaper to belong to than the Party.

4. It is the organization through which we can teach concrete lessons of the class struggle to our fellow wage-slaves. 5. It is always, if properly started, a training school for the Party organiza-

I know there are some who honestly doubt the wisdom of our S. T. & L. A. propaganda, but the S.L.P. man is sure of one thing, viz: As long as Unionism remains what it is to-day; a by-word and thing to be bought and sold by every capitalist and cunning politician, so long will the Socialist Movement be delayed in getting under way.

We must win the working class to the S. T. & L. A. and the rest of our work will be easy. The logic of events is bringing fresh adherents to our Cause every day. J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill have not lived in vain. Let us then not live in vain. A few of us here will reorganize Section Spokane next Sunday afternoon by forming a Mixed Alliauce. The Party organization will, we hope, follow later. Spokane, Jan. 14.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE. Regarding Mr. Reid's article in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Jan. 18, respecting the S. T. & L. A., we think that, though able, and the result of honest thinking and desire, his argument is not altogether logical. He starts from sound premises, but loses sight of the question involved. He asks: "Are the principles of the S. T. & L. A. wrong?" and answers "By no means; they are correct!" Taking this ground, he must assume that the Alliance is simply an unnecesary duplicate of the Party and consequently deadwood or incumbrance. The Alliance is a weapon in the economic field, recognizing the necessity Labor Union. Mr. Reid says the Party made headway previously because comrades had time to attend to it, intimating that time spent on the Alliance was time lost to the Party. Suppose that these same comrades dropped the Alliance, whose principles he says are correct, they would have to spend money on the pure and simple Union, or ignore it, and allow the economic organization to continue fakir-ridden and ide-bound by obsolete false ideas to be instilled into the false ideas to be instilled into the minds of the workers, especially of the spondents. young women and men, whose minds are eager to grasp the truth, and upon the rectitude of whose actions the success of our movement so largely depends. He

"To illustrate:-The old-fashioned burning glass is a convex lens which focuses the heat of the sun's rays to a given point. Interpose a double concave lens between the burning glass and the object to be heated and it will cause the rays to diverge, spread out, and thus neutralize and offset the desired result.' Supose you take away the burning glass altogether, or remove the object beyond the reach of the concentrated rays-what then? You must have the burning glass and the object in position in order to produce the effect, and that is the function of the Alliance. Reid Also says: The pure and simple Union has hardly any pres-A great mistake! It has a great deal of prestige in obscuring the vision, and cramping the oportunity of the worker to act in a class- conscious manner. The Alliance directs the vision and affords the oportunity for straightforward action in the industrial field.

The question is, Shall we follow a

course which we know is wrong, or follow the correct one, even though it be uphill work? Mr. Reid has done a good thing by bringing this matter to the notice of the Party, as by doing so he enables the Party to see searchlight is needed and explain her position in connection with the Alliance, and make the Alliance better understood. and we hope to hear from Mr. Reid again. L. A. ARMSTRONG.

In Senator Tillman's Kingdom

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I am a member of Detroit Section S. L. P., having joined them last spring. Since my arrival here in Charleston, S. C., I have been arrested no less than three times for discussing the question of labor to the working class

on the public streets.

The only excuse they can offer for stopping me, is that the streets are too narrow, and would cause the sidewalks to be blockaded. I have been trying for the past three weeks to get to see the Mayor, and only succeeded yesterday in my efforts. The only satisfaction I could get from him was that if I wanted to speak I would have to rent a hall. This I cannot do, so I will have to let the matter rest where it is for awhile. In the "Evening Post," published in this city, I inserted a protest against the dirty treatment I received at the hands

of the police during my incarceration.

The last time I was arrested the police made every effort to have me con-victed. They even went so far as to say that I was very disorderly when under arrest, and abused the officials of Charleston, but their little game didn't work, the judge acquitting me on both charges, and dismissed the charge of speaking on the streets. This makes the second time I have been dismisse on the latter charge, but was told if I came up before His Honor again he would "soak" me with a heavy fine and confinement.

I am all alone here and have been fighting this thing single-handed, but I am not discouraged; in fact, I am more determined than ever to not only talk for Socialism but best of all vote for it, and finally when victory crowns our efforts then, and not until then, can we ever expect to be free men, free from the bondage of slavery and free from a class, known to So cialists the country over as the capitalist class. I have inormed Detroit Section about my clash with the officials here, and await their reply.

CHARLES PIERSON.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 25.

Bumpety-Bumping in Chicago Also. To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE-The much talked of "labor eader" from England, Ben Tillett, who received such a sound drubbing at the nands of the Pittsburg comrades, made his appearance here last Thursday. By invitation of the Kangaroo Debsics, he was asked to speak in the evening at was asked to speak in the evening at their Multi-Cocon Temple which seats very uncomfortably 200 people. The meeting was an absolute failure. The audience was disgusted, and remarks were made frequently as to his limited The only ones commending his tion. speech were such fakirs as Max or Mamie Hayes, of Cleveland, who happened to be present and who recently has had so praise for Gompers, also a few poor and simple Kangaroos. This meeting must have made the local true blue pure and simplers angry or else they are getting tired of the boring from within Kangs, for the next evening he was invited to speak at Steinway Hall, a hall which comfortably seats 500 people, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation (or rather Fakiration) of Labor, to which several Kangs are delegates, such as Barney Berlyn, cigarmaker, John Collins, machinist, etc., etc. By actual count there were only about sixty per-sons present, one-third being women and children, and several S. L. P. men. The only thing significant about this meeting was its failure and the absence of applause except from five or six fakirs The prediction was made by the speaker love will at some future time bind the entire human race together." This certainly will leave an everlasting impression especially upon the women pres-

Mrs. Jane Adams, a local capitalist reformer, threw a few cheap boquets at the speaker, after he had finished and with a great sigh of relief from the au-

dience the meeting adjourned.

The next day the "Record Herald," an ultra capitalist sheet stated that the meeting was attended by many prominent labor leaders. If such labor fakirs as President Bowman of the Fakiration of Labor, Kangaroo John Collins and George Schilling, single taxer, and capitalist politician, about the only ones present, are prominent they must be prominent for their fealty to the capitalist class and their treason to the working class.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.

#### LETTER BOX.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.] tia to

A. La ST: LOUIS, MO.—The Judges of the United Supreme Court are appointed by the President. If the appointment is confirmed by the Senate, the appointe takes office for life, during good behavior.

R. B. G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Is your R. B. G., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Is your heart of flint? Must be. How else could you gloat over the pickle that the Kangaroo Social Democrat in the Central Federated Union of this city is in? Do you realize that the insect is between two fires? From behind, his back rings to the lashes of the S. L. P.: that drives him to do something that looks Socialistic: in front the veterans of the Organized Scabbery stand on the alert: the claws and fangs of these are ever ready to laccrate him the moment he falls in his side of the contract, to lick their boots. He is despicable; no doubt; and yet he should be pitied.

R. R. McA., LOUISVILLE, KY.—1st:
The passage you quote from the pamphlet
Socialism vs. Anarchism does not say that
every single man's actions are controlled
entirely by his material interests, or that
they respond promptly to these. It is in
the matter of creeds as in other matters.
Individuals may free themselves from such
material interests, and respond to a nobler
impulse; but the masses do not. That

impulse; but the masses do not. That appears from the context of that whole passage. Moreover, the mere circumstance of suffering marryrdom does not indicate that the martyr acted contrary to his material interests; it simply indicates that either there were not enough people of his material interests to rally around him, or that he falled to convince them. The Socialist workingmen for instance, who have been marryrized, were following the material interests of their class, but were premature.

2nd: Can't answer your second question. You will have to apply to some Rabbi. The fact remains, however, that that Jewish prayer is as described. And the point in it becomes all the more significant if somewhere in Exodus the order is given to pray to God.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.—Besides those that you mention, there is still another justification for, at times, exposing the bad English of, a correspondent. If a man writes a preposterous English it is clear that he is unable to understand the arguments which he criticises and which are couched in English. To reproduce his English is, accordingly, proper information pires.

for the reader. Were his English to be made perfect in print, the readers might break their heads trying to understand his reasoning, arguing that a man, who can correctly write the language, must surely have understood the argument that he criticises, whereas the whole trouble with him is that "he does not know what he is talking about."

M. H. D., MARION, IND.—Send for a copy of the proceedings of the National Convention of the S. L. P. of 1900. You will find the point amply discussed in pages 211-223. To sum up, the pure and simple leaders give jobs to Socialists for the purpose of corrupting the Socialist Movement upon the same principle, that the capitalist politician gives jobs to workmen for the purpose of corrupting the working class. For that reason the Party Constitution forbids membership in the Party to any such officer. Experience everyday confirms the wisdom of the provision.

N. W., CLEVELAND, O.—Your objection rather helps to point out your error. How are soldiers drilled? Are a thousand or so of them, or even as few as a hundred raw men, taken together and taught simultaneously? If the attempt were made it would be an utter failure. They are drilled by ones, twos and threes; and only after they have individually learned, are they put in regiments. It is the top of folly to proceed to "first get the men into a Union, under however pure and simple a principle," and to "proceed to teach them afterwards." This is the scheme that Utoplans have pursued, and uniformally failed. Just drill two or three men of your trade. Then let each, undertake two or three others, and so on. You will then have a good Union some time. The other way never. That way is "slow"; but you will get there; the other way is "quick," but only in the sense that you are quickly foundered, in fact, you start foundered.

R. M. DULUTH, MINN.—Red is the Socialist color. It is emblematic of the brotherhood of man. Whatever difference there may between man and man. they are all alike in the color of the fluid in their veins.

S. I. DENVER, COL.—The Nicaragua route for a canal is the oldest one pro-posed. The Panama route was proposed many years after Nicaragua was consid-

D. E. W., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—"Boring from within" and Armory-Building and running on capitalist tickets go together. In fact, they are crows of the same nest. Can you think of a single exception? Just scratch a "borer from within" and you find Armory-Building and other politica; impurities. Try-the experiment.

T. T. F. DETROIT, MICH.—The claim of the Hanna-Gompers Committee to have settled a threatened 40,000 Garment Work-ers' strike is a lie of the whole cloth.

H. E., WACO, TEX.—Can't look at it that way. Tangibly, there is nothing left of the Debs party outside of Wisconsin. The rest of the organization has been swallowed up by the kangaroos.

S. T. W., JELSEY CITY, N. J.—He had to: Gompers had to sit by Hanna and otherwise make ostentatious parade of his Hannaism. Do you imagine the capitalists are idiots? When they buy a man, he is bound to deliver the goods. They don't take "promises." The goods must be delivered. At that dinner Gompers "delivered."

H. D. NEW YORK.—There is no Hungarian I ranch in Section New York, and has not been for nearly three years. L. D., DULUTH, MINN.—Send at least two copies of the "Buzz-Saw" containing the campaign matter. It could then be more easily re-published. Also send copies of the one with the "Typical Labor Fakir."

H. J. P., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Shall use the first part of your letter. The second part will have to lie over until the promised details of the Hilderbrandt meet-ing come in. The allusion in your letter is too fractional.

is too fractional.

T. V., CHICAGO, ILL.—Very fine! Now tell us why the same line of reasoning should not apply to officers of capitalist parties? If it is correct reasoning that to bar officers of pure and simple unions from the l'arty implies a distrust of the l'arty's ability to protect itself, why bar officers of capitalist parties from the l'arty? Would not that also be "to inistrust the Party's ability to protect itself." Or would you let such capitalist officials in? It is an act of wisdom for a man to bar out cholera microbes from his stomach, it would be placing the reasoning on a false footing to say: "Way not let the microbes in? Do you mistrust the ability of your body to get the better of the microbes?"

C. K., ROSTON, MASS.—No. Sr.; there has been no change of as much as a hair's breadth at this end of the line. You must have very materially misunderstood the conversation in question. It left no room for such a conception. In fact, the Letter-Box answers, that you refer to, quite necurately reproduce express statements made during the conversation. Preoccupied with with one line of thought, you must have placed wrong constructions on what was actually said.

D. F. C., WORCESTER, MASS.—Don't fly off the handle. There may be Party men of various degrees of opposition to the S. T. & L. A., but lonely will you find those, if any, to stand who favor the Kangaroo position of "boring from within." If one thing is certain it is that the Party is absolutely emancipated from the Kangaroo position. Fakirdom will find no comfort in the discussion on the Alliance. The Party's present attitude on the Alliance is no finality; can be none; the conomic conditions are steadily changing the aspect of pure and simpledom. It is safe, however, to predict that, if in its wisdom; the Party should ever decide to disconnect itself from the Alliance, it will not take a crab-step backward, but will take a still more advanced position, as foreshadowed by more than one speaker in the report of the proceedings of the National Convention of 1000.

P. K., CINCINNATI, O.—There is no German translation of the pamphlet Socialism vs. Anarchism.

G. T. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.-We have G. T. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—We have got ourselves into a peck of trouble about that Boyle letter, and probably deservedly so. When first read in manuscript, it seemed simply an assault on the bourgeois Irish parliamentarism. That's why it was allowed in. Closer Inspection, after it was published, brought it out in a different light, and that is the light the readers understood it in, and raised a howl against. The PEOPLE compositors are guiltless of any "practical joke." We must shoulder the blame.

Politicians Watching the S. L. P.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 2 .- For the first time in its history Easton will have three tickets in the field at the coming municipal election. In addition to the Democratic and Republican tickets named last week a litle knot of workmen at Simon's silk mill, calling themselves the Socialist Labor Party, have placed the following city ticket in nomination: Mayor, John Kahn; City Treasurer, Agedius Schnellen; Controller, Joseph Mattes; City Assessors, Paul Richter, Harvey Montwell and Frank Reuss. They also nominated Charles Reuss for Select Council in the Fourth Ward. This is the first time this party has ever placed a ticket in the field in any district in the county and the members of the two old political parties are anxious to ascertain how many votes will be east for it.

If you are getting this paper without having ordering it. do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it ex-

#### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade atreet, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party sunquincements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on January 31, 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. All present, The financial the chair. All present, The financial report for the two weeks ending January 25th showed receipts \$75.75; expenditures \$72.56. The Labor News Company submitted financial report for the quarter October-December, 1901, which shows total receipts during that period in the amount of \$2,488.90; total expenditures, \$2,131.05.

From Lynn, Mass., section came a complaint against the publication of a letter from Michael Boyle in THE PEOPLE. The Secretary was instructed to reply accordingly. The California State Committee reported to have reversed the decision of Section San Fransisco in expelling J. De Vries and T. Shanghassy. The former was or-T. Shaughnessy. The former was or-dered reinstated; the latter's sentence was changed to suspension for six months. Section Williamstown, Vt., sent letter complaining about composi-tion of State Committee. Secretary re-ported to have advised them to wait until State Convention could be held, cr have recourse to a general vote in the State. Approved. Section Barre, Vt., reported suspension of Allessandro Ga-retto for misconduct. Section Eric, Fa., sent word that they have to coura., sent word that they have to con-test attempt of Kangs to usurp the name "Socialist Party." Section Mil-wankee, Wis., complained about Labor News Company handling the "Neue News Company handling the "Neue Welt Kalender," because of an objec-tionable item contained therein. Re-solved to call attention of Labor News Company to the matter. A complaint from Boston against Editor of "Arbetaren" was read, together with the answer of the Editor. The latter being considered satisfactory, the complaint was dismissed. Section Detroit, Mach., sont additional information about the debate recently held between recently debate recently held between representatives of the S.L.P. and of the "Socialist Party." Several letters were or cialist Party." Several letters were on hand from Philadelphia, relative to the condition of the section. Since the latthe situation, no action was taken. Sec-

the situation, no action was taken. Section Duluth, Minn., is about to start a monthly leaflet under the title "The Buzz-Saw," and asked for endorsement of N.E.C. The section has bought a printing outfit and will do its own printing. Endorsement granted.

Other communications, reporting local conditions, were received from Dayton, Ohio; Los Augeles, Cal.; Montrose, Colo.; Newark, N. J.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal. The Illinois State Executive Committee sent copy of State by-laws, which were approved.

were approved.

Letter received from P. Fiebiger, asking for formal acknowledgment of loan made to THE PEOPLE and a proposition on the part of the N.E.C. to repay the same, Secretary instructed to reply that, since books must show whether the loan was made, a formal acknowledgement on the part of the N.E.C. is considered unnecessary, the more so since edgement on the part of the N.E.C. is considered unnecessary, the more so since the N.E.C. has not access to the books, which are in possession of the Board of Trustees of which Fiebiger is a member. That N.E.C. will take up the question of repayment after the conclusion of the general vote on the Party press that is now before the Party.

Election of officers reported by sections in the following places: Barre, Vt., Reading, Pa.; Medford, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Newport News, Va.; Taunton, Mass.; Cieveland, Ohio: San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.: Los Angeles, Cal.; Fall River, Mass.; Pueblo, Colo.; Rocheter, N. Y., Gardner, Mass.

The Daily People Committee submitted a final report after sudit of the books as follows:

Both Street			1 250
	fund		.\$ 4,976.34 5,781.52
By major by DAILY	PEOPLE	Conference	3.810.25
of the	donations N. E. C	*******	3,295.10 420.50
	st		\$19,921.76
Total			\$10,021.10

The PEOPLE \$ 1,631.00
The PEOPLE \$ 1,631.00
The PEOPLE Trustee 17,672.00
THIS TO THE TRUSTEE 17,672.00
THIS TO THE TRUSTEE 250.18 postage and misc. 44.61 

Peter Fiebiger.
H. Lightbourne.
Ephraim Sift.
George P. Herrschaft,
William Walker.
Robert Glaser.
Recording Secret
Henry Kuhn.
Fin.-Sec.-Treas.,

JULIUS HAMMER, Recording Secretary.

Previously acknowledged......\$48.00 Thomas Lawry, Homestead, Pa. 50

Total....R. BAKER. ......\$48.50 Organizer Section Vancouver.

Mass. State Executive Committee.
Meeting of January 26. Charles Gibson, chairman. All members present.
Communications: From Boston, naming officers for ensuing six months, also credentials of members to S. E. C., E. A. Mason and C. F. Walker, and vote on Haverhill resolutions from Ward Branches 15, 18, 19 on subscription list No. 1, for Corregan's tour \$11.

From Worcester, Gardner, Spring-field, inqu ries regarding bills cent them. Secretary to reply. From Somerville, Taunton, Spring-field Medford, New Bedford on election Prom Lawrence nominating J. J. Duffy, C. A. Christenson, J. T. Young-

johns as candidate for delegates to
District No. 19, S. T. L. A., \$1.25 for
campaign leafiets, \$1 on subscription
list No. 58 and vote on Haverhill resolution.

From O'F helly requesting informaGust. Germer

Sth and 12th A. D., N. Y.
List 242, col. by Chr. Rosbach,
Gloversville, N. Y.
Ch. Rosbach
A. Zukermare
N. Schpiro
Gust. Germer

From O'F helly requesting informa-tion as to what this Committee will allow him to do as his request to be allowed to caucus in Abington had been refused; also what three Sections had indorsed the Haverhill resolutions sent to him for his vote. Action, A. E. Jones H. W. A. Raasch elected a committee to give him full informat on on subject called for. The same committee also instructed to give full particulars regarding political conditions in this State to N. E. C., especially that which is applicable to the S. D.'s us ng name "Socialist" as their party title. had indonsed the Haverhill resolutions From J. T. Manee of Hartford for

is. Fitchenholtz
B. Wolfdorf
dst 652. Hartford, Conn.:
S. G. Hurrison
Jake Compstock
II. Raedin

Turoff .... Vardy, Du Bols, Pa.

elhatt

ii. Kaedin st 405, Section Rockville, Conn. st 37. Hirochlon

U. Riston John Hind Chas. Wilten. Port Richmond, Staten Island

Children of A. Kling, So. Norwalk,

Frank D. Lyon Fund

Lynn Leather Workers Strike Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$201.31
Section Lynn. S. L. P., Lynn, Mass. 15.75
A comrade of Boston, Mass. 1.00
Thomas M. Ready, Lowell, Mass. 1.00
Horace B. Lang, Lowell, Mass. 1.00
Adam Marx, New London, Conn. 1.00
Local Alliance No. 130, Bartenville,
Ill. 5.00

14.50

4.00

25.00

Local Alliance No. 345, San Fran-

cisco, Cal. Local Alliance No. 78, Philadelphia, Pa.

District Alliance No. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pa. Section Erie S. L. P., Erie, Pa. Local Alliance 1, N. Y. City, N. Y. 2nd A. D., S. L. P., N. Y. City, N. Y. 281a A. D., S. L. P., N. Y. City, City, N. Y.

2nd A. D., S. L. P., N. Y. City, N. Y. Local Alliance 355, N. Y. City, N. Y. Local Alliance 355, N. Y. City, N. Y. Local Alliance 350, Newark, N. J. Thomas Lowery, Homestead, Pa.

Section Pueblo, Colo. Regular business meeting of Section Pueblo was held January 26, 1902, at which time the following officers were

elected for the ensuing six months. Wm. Knight, organizer, and correspond-

ing secretary; B. M. Hurwitz, recording and financial secretary; D. Delsipel

treasurer; J. Frank, agent for Party press and literature. Owing to the fact that most of the members work 12

hours besides overtime and Sundays, we have experienced considerable diffi-

culty in holding meetings. However, we are going to make an effort to get

the section in better shape, in other words step up to the firing line.

WM. KNIGHT, Organizer,
619 E. River St., Pueblo, Colo.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

A meeting of this committeee was held

at Everett on Sunday afternoon, Jan-

uary 26. Comrades Johnson, Jones,

Grant, Miller, Chester, Deans and Fugle-

stadt present. The committee on Hall

reported that they had secured Paine

Memorial Hall for the afternoon of

March 10th. The secretary reported

having secured Comrade B. F. Keinard,

of New York, to deliver a lecture on the

Commune on that date, and read the

communications received from said Com-

rade. The committee on printing re-

Comrade Jones volunteered to furnish

three gavels to be used as prizes, and the

committee voted to accept his offer. The proceeds of the lecture and entertain-

ment are to be given to the State Executive Committee, and that should be incentive enough to induce every comrade in Greater Boston to sell as many tickets

as possible, but as a further inducement

gavels to be competed for by the sec-tions of the S. L. P., and Local Alliances

of the S. T. & L. A. of Greater Boston, and it was decided to also permit the Scandinavian Socialist Club, of Boston

committee will offer three handsome

but, it is the committee's in-

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec.

orted tickets ready for distribu they were placed in the hands of the treasurer with instructions to forward, at his descretion, tickets to all sections

ot represented at the meeting.

copy of State constitution. Complied with. From O'Sullivan of Revere inclos-ing letter from P. Vize of Reading,

Finincial Secretary reports that rent

of room for S. E. C. will be \$3 a month bereafter instead of \$4. From J. J. Devlin of Brockton, memer-at-large, per E. A. Mason, 60 cents for dues.

Committee on report of S. E. C. for 1901 offers a resolution which is ac-Children of A. Kling, So. Norwalk, Conn.
Socialists of Mineral City, Ohio, Wm. S. Robertson, 50c: Thos. Chalmers 50c; Jos. Riadl 50c; Lewis Eberly 25c; John Smith 25c; John Service, Social Conference of Chas. Gross 25c; Robt. Ludlow 25c; John Gray 10c; Chas. Gross, Jr., 10c; Fred Bender 25c; Aug. Mathey 25c; Cash 40c, off for expenses 10c. John Martin, N. Y. City. Section Vancouver, B. C. Henry Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich. A. friend of Justice, Milwaukee, Wis., T. Potler, Houghton, Wash. Seattle Wash.: A. Lazansky 50c; T. Regan 50c; Prentiss 25c. H. L. N. Y. City. John B. Rapp, Utlea, N. Y. James Young, Woonsocket; R. I. Total cepted and recording secretary in-structed to send same to the Sections of the State for their approval,

The following standing committees were elected:

Artavance—Jones, Birtwell, Mason.

Grievance—Jones, Birtwell, Mason, Auditing—Christenson, Hanson, Wal-Agitation-Gibson, Jones, Christen-

Agitation—Gibson, Jones, Christenson, Fuglestad and Quarnstrom.
On motion the hour for holding meeting of S. E. C. was changed from 11 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec. 22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

Canadian S. L. P. London, Ont., Jan. 27. Regular meet-ing night of the National Executive Committee: Owing to the absence of Ross and Corbin who had requested to be excused and Ashplant and Towton who had not, it was impossible to hold a meeting.

J. P. Courtenaye Recording Sec'y.

SPECIAL FUND. (As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901). Ed. Gottlieb, 6th and 10th A. D., City
27th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co. Pa.
28th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny Co. Pa.
28th German Cieveland, Ohio:—John Elben, 50c: A. G., \$1.00: Paul Dinger, \$1.00: Jos. Gable, \$1.00: Ladies of Branch Liedertafel, \$5.00: J. H. Foerster, \$5.00: Ed. Hauser, \$1.00: Geo. Eliman, 50c: M. Meder, 50c
28rd A. D., N. Y. City
Branch 25, Section Allegheny Co., Pa:—Geo. J. Staley, \$11.00: H. R. Mangold, \$2.00: Chas. Kessler, \$1.00: W. E. Kephart, 50e: J. R. O'Donnell, 50c
7th A. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Paul, Vancouver, B. C.
Section Bridgeport, Conn.
Sections Rensselaer and Albany Counties, N. Y.: proceeds of a dance. 5.00 1.00 16th. 17th and 18th A. D., Brook-Seth A. D., N. Y. City Section Grand Junction, Col. . . Daniel De Leon, 28th A. D., N. Y. City franch East Pittsburg, Fa., Section Allegheny Co., H. Jackson, \$2.00; Max Stern, \$1.00; J. Coulter, \$1.50; W. J. Burns, \$2.00; M. Weins, \$1.00; N. Bertel, \$1.00; E. R. Markley, DOC; Thomas Price, 75c \$5,098.71 Edward Dittrich, Cashler.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Beceived in answer to circular letter of DAILY PROPLE Trustees, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1902.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Section.	Amoun
Phoenix, Ariz.	\$ 2.7
San Jose, Cal	3.0
Chicago, III.	1.2
Everett, Mass.	. 1.4
Lawrence, Mass	. 4.0 . 1.0
Salem Mars	9.7
Winona, Minn.	: 27
Winona, Minn. New York, N. Y., 30th A. D. New York, N. Y., 32nd and 33rd	- 6.0
D	3.2
New York, N. Y., 34th and 35th	
Brooklyn, N. Y., 5th A. D.	. 8.5
Brooklyn, N. Y., 7th A. D.	· 1.8
Brooklyn, N. Y., 10th A. D.	. 1.0
Brooklyn, N. Y., 16th 17th and 18t	h
Excelsior Literary Society, N.	. 8.2
City.	. 6.0
Onondaga Co., N. Y	. 27.9
Richmond Co., N. Y.	1.0
Cieveland, Ohio	1.8
Homestead, Pa	2.5
San Antonio, Tex	. 4.0
Richmond, Va	. 13.0
Seattle, Wash	. 1.7
Edward Ditt	
	ashler.
Hugo Vogt, Sec. Board of Truste	es.

ABEND-BLATT FUND.

scandinavian Socialist Club, of Boston to enter the competition, the three selling the most tickets to each receive a gavel. The price of the tickets (25 cents), is somewhat higher than customers. tention to present an entertainment in conjunction with this lecture that will compensate all for the additional ex-Ed. Edelstein
Adolph Kuse
Herbert Norman
Geo. Anderson
D. Brurzus
List 381. col. by Winkier, Lawrence, Mass.
M. Winkier
F. Wooster
Howard
J. Buffy
Pan Wandorme
Gilbert Smith
Julius Wandorme
Sam J. French
List 415. col. by Baustian, Chicago,
111. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Everett, Sunday, Febru-ary 16th at 3 p. m. All members of this committee will please make a note of this.

H. McHugh

Bermir Nagyl A 278 S. T. & L. A. Phila-delphia, Pa. st 215, 10th District, Branch Claveland, Ohio

All comrades are urged to attend the egular meeting on Sunday, Feb. 9th, J. Weich
Hangel
J. Berns
L'agrenfeiter
O. Gordon
Wolds
Muter
Hacker
Sale
Peterson
K. McHugh without fail, as we are to make nominations for the spring elections, and oth-

or very important matters will come up Chas, Pfirman, Organizer.

Salem, Mass.

Officers elected for the ensuing 6 nonths: Organizer, Peter H. Grady; Cor, and Rec. Sec'y., J. White; Treas., John J. Box; Fin. Sec'y., Thos. F. Brengan; Literary Agent, Joe Morin.

#### S.T. & L. A. NOTICES.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Monday evening, Jan. 27th, in the DAILY evening, Jan. 27th, in the DAILY PEOPLE Building, with the following members present: Harris, Crimmins, Green, O'Rourke and Brower, Absent: Enhoraing and Frizelle, Comunications:

One from Thomas Birtwell, secretary of L. A. 26, of Lynn, Mass., giving account of receipts for strike of leather workers. Received and ordered printed in the PEOPLE.

One from E. Seidel, Organizer of D. A. 12 informing the Board that said District had expelled Metal Workers L. A. 78 for refusing to send representatives to the District. Received and filed.

Two from Charles Adams of L. A. 366, Cigarmakers of Telford, Pa., in relation to having a speaker go to that town. Attended to by the Sceretary. One from L. A. 62, of Fall River, Mass, reporting the expulsion of Austin

F. Bennett for accepting nomination on a Capitalist Party ticket.
Received and action of the Local en-

One from comrade Lawrence Lee in relation to matters in the Alliance in Rhode Island. Received and filed. One from L. A. 325 of Los Angeles. California, giving list of officers elected for the ensuing term. Received and

One from D. A. 3 of New Bedford, Mass, requesting to be allowed to hold 4.00 1.00 .50 1.00 .50 meetings once every three months. Re-

quest granteu.
One from L. A. 206 of Providence R. I., stating that trade is very busy, all mills working overtime and breaking the ten hour law. Held an indignation meeting in Textile Hall and invited the factory Inspector to attend and hear charges brought against him, but he fail-

ed to materialize. Received and filed. One from E. R. Cohen, Fin, Sec'y o Mixed Alliance 347 of Newark, N. J giving a report of the condition of said Local. Received and filed. One from comrade Sambuco of L. A

340, Blythedale, Pa., stating that said Local will soon be reorganized and put in good working order. Received and filed.

One from J. W. Ryan stating that Henry Brown, the Greek who went back to work in Kelley's had been sent to Newark, N. J. to procure scabs to take the place of the striking leather workers of Lynn. Also asking information about one Marcellus Wait, an organier of the leather workers of the A. F. of L. Said Wait had written to comrade Lane, of the Glaziers Alliance stating that he would like to go to Lynn, and further states that he is blacklisted in Phila., and they are trying to starve him out, etc.

Secretary Brower replied to the above and told comrade Ryan to keep the leather workers as far away as possible from said Marcellus Wait; Wait had been the leader of Leather Workers Local Alliance No. 194 of Philadelphia Pa. and when the fight broke out on the Pa. and when the light broke out of the 10th of July, 1899, he took sides with Barnes, Parker, et. al. and succeeded in taking L. A. 194 out of the Alliance; and that he did all he could to destroy Alliance agitation in Philadelphia. He tried to form a National Union of leather workers last Summer, and though large space was riven to this scheme. large space was given to this scheme by the Capitalist papers, they had only six delegates at their Convention which was held in the headquarters of the Kan-garoos of Philadelphia.

One from M. T. Berry of Haverhill,

Mass. stating that the Tobin gang had just succeeded in forcing him out of his position in H. B. Goodrich factory where he had worked for four years, and the label had done the job. This is the sixth member of the Alliance or the Alliance and the Party that the Tobin crowd has succeeded in putting on the street in-side of a year. Also giving report of the condition of Mixed Alliance L. A. 292, of Haverhill, Mass. Action: Moved that Board try and make arrangements with comrade Berry to stay here for one week during the latter part of February to speak at mass meetings and explain to the shoeworkers of this vicinity just what is being done by the Tobin Boot

and Shoeworkers Union. Communications were also received from Dayton, O., Hartford, Conn., Os-wego Falls, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Toronto, Can., Schnectady, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Charleston, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Peoria, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., and N. Y. City, N. Y. asking general information, forwarding dues, votes on amendments

The secretary reported that the joint meeting of D. A. 4 and 49 on January 12 it was decidede to appoint a committee of five from each district to act in con nection with the General Executive Board to hold a three day Fair on May 2-3 and 4th at Manhattan Lyceum to raise funds for organization purposes Action Eudorsed-W. L. Brower. General Sec'y.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15 S. T. & L. A.

The next regular meeting of D. A No. 15 will be held Sunday, Feb. 9th, 10.30 A. M., sharp, at Headquarters, No. 111 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa. All delegates will please attend.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

Teamsters Fight Natural Gas.
Chicago, Feb. 4.—The teamsters'
Union, according to Milton Booth, business agent, had a committee abroad in the ness agent, and a committee about in the city coal yards yesterday instructing the members of the union not to haul coal to the "gas people" under any pretense, and to quit work when their full

day's labor is done.
At 4 o'clock P. M., the interior of Marshall Field Company's large retail shop was on the verge of becoming as cold as it was outside. The natural gas with which steam is produced had frozen, and the last shovel of coal had been put into the furnaces. Outside stood twelve wagons, each carring six tons of coal, the drivers of which refused to deliver

the commodity until the firm had prom-ised to cut out the untural gas.

This was part of the fight being made upon gas users who only get down to coal when the fluid fuel gives out. At length, just as the heat got at its lowest point, the management, seeing no way at present to circumvent the teamsters, gave in, and the furnaces were stoked with coal

# bor Party.

Regular meeting held Saturday, January 25, 1902; 8.30 p.m., in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; Vice-Chairman, Joseph Klein; Sec'y pro tem.,

Timothy Walsh. Six new members were admitted and

sixteen new delegates were scated. Amendments to the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the National Executive Committee, together with a statement from the N.E.C., were received and referred to the Assembly Districts for General Vote.

Haskins, of the Fifteenth A. D., Prooklyn, was expelled for holding an official position in a pure and simple trades union, in violation of Article 2,

Karl Wallberg and Fritz Neilson were expelled for signing a libelous and treasonable document, issued against the Party, known as the "Hickey Special. The City Executive Committee rendered reports on routine work, and also a re port of progress in the matter of lec-

It also reported the assignments of claims of Party members against Thomas A. Hickey to the Daily People, to the amount of \$102.83.

A number of errors in the City Record list of enrolled Socialist Labor Party voters having come to the attention of the City Executive Committee, whereby many supporters of our Party are classed not only among the supporters of the old political parties, but more particularly among the supporters of the Social Democratic Party, it was decided that all such irregular registration be reported to the Organizer, who was instructed to protest against such irregular record of our support and demand

its retraction and correction.

The Tenth Assembly District of Brooklyn was given the privilege to sell tickets among the subdivisions for an entertainment and ball to be given in support of a lecture fund to be raised.

The following list of officers and committees was elected for the ensuing term: Organizer and Financial Secretary, L. Abelson: Recording Secretary, A. C. Kihn; Treasurer, Emil Miller; Sergeantat-Arms, H. Mahland.

City Executive Committee: Joseph Scheuerer, A. Moren, A. Ullrich, A. Bracher, E. Moonells, Joseph Klein, D. erguson and P. Giebel. Grievance Committee: J. Bernstein, T.

Walsh and J. Klein. Delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A. E. Gallo and J. J. Dunn,
Auditing Committee of Section New
York: D. Wieder, E. Diettrich, A.
Moren and M. Poehland.

Auditing Committee for the New York State Committee and the N.E.C.: J. Bernstein, F. Rasmussen, A. Wegman

and E. Diettrich.
Entertainment Committee: J. Mach auer, Mrs. Brouchman, A. Bracker, M. T. Cooper, O. Thiede, A. Orange and Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

Mixed Alliance L. A. 267. Mixed Alliance, L. A. 267, of Lynn, Mass., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, John J. Hickey; Vice President, James Goodwin: Recording Secretary, John A. Hen-ley: Financial Secretary, Michael Tracy; Treasurer, Herbert R. Manley; Sarg'tat-Arms, Louis Larson, Delegates to D. A. 19: John W. Ryan, James Good-

#### S. L. P. LECTURES.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

win and Michael Tracy.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody wel-

come. Admission frec. February 15—"Value Price and Profit," by B. Reinstein. In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Ad-

February 9-"The Boer War," by Maj. Alb. J. Myer.

Public Meetings, Section St. Louis. Section St. Louis will hold public meet-ings at the following places:

Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer avenue, Sunday, February 16; 2:30 P. M. Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue, Sunday, February 23, 2:30

Commune celebration at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, Sunday, March 16, 2:30 P. M. Other meetings will be announced from

time to time H. M. Graber, Organist.

William S. Dalton in Boston. On Sunday, Feb. 9th, Comrade Dalton will lecture in Brook's Hall, 1171 Tremont street, upon "The Social Revo-

lution."

Doors open at 2.30 P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M. Tickets at ten cents each may be obtained from members of Section Boston, also at Headquarters, 1165 Tremont Street, and at door of the hall.

S. L. P. Lectures in Yonkers, N. Y. Branch Yonkers has arranged a list of lectures to be held every Friday even-ing at their Headquarters: Devitt's Hall, No. 11 Warburton avenue. The subjects and speakers are as follows:

Feb. 7: "Socialism and Ideals," Alvin

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa. Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street: February 9—"Effects of Machinery on the Working Class," D. E. Gilchrist.

s. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland. February 9-"Effects of Machinery on the Working Class," (lecture in German), speaker Max Weber.

...FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR...

#### SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB OF BOSTON.

♣ FEBRUARY 20th-22nd, 1902. ♣ IN KOSSUTH HALL,

1095 Tremont St., Roxbury. **ADMISSION** IO CENTS.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.: FALL RIVER, MASS:
Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.:

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, tor

HAVERHILL, MASS.: Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch st.reet, HOMESTEAD, PA.: James Lawry, 701 Amity street. HOUSTON, TEXAS: John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Nobit street,
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro,714 W. Railroad street. KANSAS CITY, KAN.:

Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue. KERN CITY, CAL. LAWRENCE, MASS. Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen street.

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Gust Lenger, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnik, 508 Sherman street. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum 36 Washington ave. S. MONTREAL, CAN.:

J. M. Couture, 703 Mount Royal ave NEWARK, N. J.: NEW ARK, N. J.:
A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.:
Frank Zierer, 137 Neilson street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.:

M. J. Bomstead, 129 Franklin St.

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F. Lichtsinn, cor. Hayes & Arago st. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Chas. Hall, 3802 Cambridge street, West Philadelphia.
PPTTSBURGH, PA.:

William J. Eberle, 111 Market street PROVIDENCE, R. I.: P. F. O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville, PUEBLO, COLO.: J. Frank, 607 E.-H street.

READING, PA.: Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street. REVERE, MASS.: O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street. RICHMOND, VA.: J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Holling

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue ROCKVILLE, CONN.: Fred, Hueffuer, 18 Village street. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

George Edwards, 1529 D. street. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: John Robertson, 1231 Filbert street. E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street. SAN PERDO, CAL.: Alexander Muhlberg. SAN JOSE, CAL: Jacob Zimmer, 42 Eldorado street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: John F. Ernst, 2219 No. Tenth street, Edw. Brendel, 2127 Salisbury street. Chas. Grupp. 808 Geyer avenue. SALEM, MASS.: John White, American House, 23

Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.: M. C. Pratt, Romm 318, Constitution Building, Main street. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: E. F. Lake, 23 Third avenue. E. R.

Markley. SEATTLE, WASH .: Wm. H. Walker, 733 15th avenue. SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kerkvoorde. SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:

Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: F. A. Neagler, 141 Highland street. SUTERSVILLE, PA.:

Cyril Sistek. SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.:
John W. Allen 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.:
Louis Schroeler, Room 6, Armory Block,
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.
Charles Kemp. 209 Chestnut street,
TROY, N. Y.:
F. E. Passonno, 21 Tenth street,
UNION HILL, N. J.:
Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.

Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.:
John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.:

R. Baker, 1319 Howe St. WATERBURY, CONN.: John Neubert, 39 Charles street. WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McConnell. WOBURN, MASS.: N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue. W. JONSOCKET, R. I.: Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street, YONKERS, N. Y.:

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